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MISSOURI SEED CO.

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1426 - 1428 ST LOUIS AVE.

KANSAS CITY, MO.



1 PT. ST. LOUIS LATE MARKET CABBAGE,	-	5c.
1 " MAY KING LETTUCE,	-	5c.
1 " KLONDIKE CUCUMBER,	-	5c.
1 " MUSKMELON (SURRELL'S GEM)	-	5c.
1 " TOMATO (TRUCKER'S FAVORITE)	-	5c.
1 " RADISH, SCARLET TURNIP WHITE TIP,	-	5c.
1 " WATERMELON (ALABAMA SWEET)	-	5c.

CATALOG PRICE, 35c.

COLLECTION PRICE, 25c.

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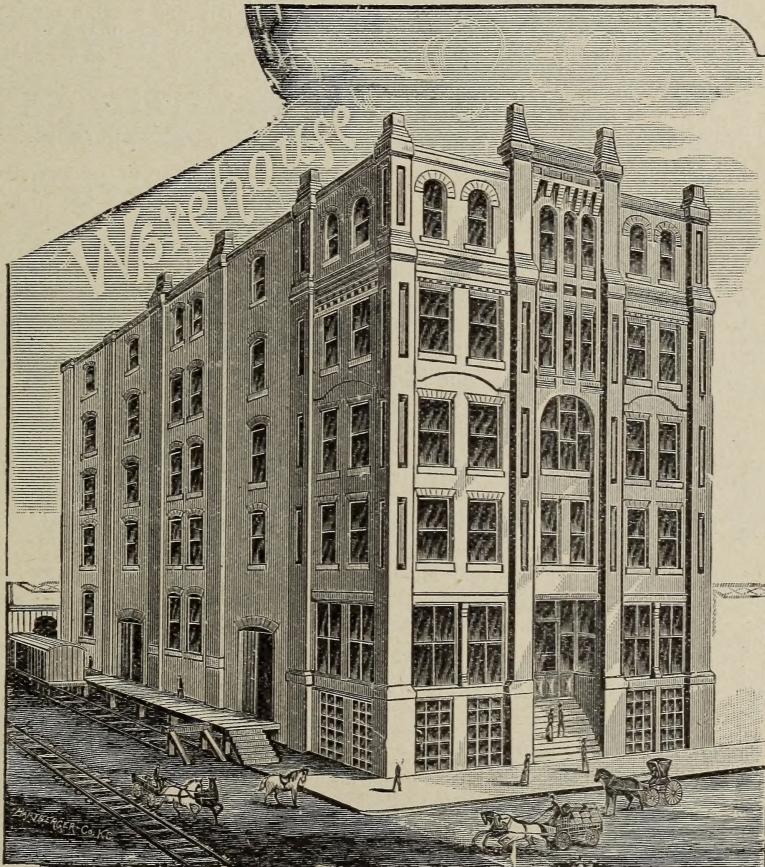
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Will H. Tracy Jr.

MISSOURI SEED CO.

CATALOGUE OF

SEEDS
FOR FARM AND GARDEN



**BALE TIES, CLIPPER FAN MILLS, PLANET JR.
GARDEN TOOLS,
HAND SEED SOWERS, BINDER TWINE.**

**1426-1428 St. Louis Ave.
KANSAS CITY, - MISSOURI**

1872

1909

SEED ANNUAL

Missouri Seed Co.

TO OUR PATRONS:

We hand you our catalogue for 1909 and ask you to read it carefully. Do not lay it aside without sending us your order. We know you will be pleased with our seeds, everyone that uses them. Give us a trial.

Good seeds, good soil and good tillage are three requisites in the production of good crops, and we assure you that we shall do our part in supplying the first, and if you plant them in the proper soil and look well to the cultivation, you need have no fear of the result.

In Garden Seeds a fair crop has been harvested of most kinds, and with the exception of Beans, Sweet Corn, Onion Seed, Peas and Radishes, there will be no shortage.

Of Field Seeds the crop of English Blue Grass, Millet and Alfalfa is short and the prices will continue high.

To those who have in past years favored us with their patronage, it is not necessary to speak of our unremitting effort to supply none but the purest of seeds; but to such as have not yet given us a trial we wish to state that, recognizing fully the prime importance of purity in seeds, we have spared no pains to secure only the highest grade to be had and we feel sure that our stock will give the best of satisfaction. We hope this year not only to receive the orders of our old friends, but also to secure those of many with whom we have not yet had the pleasure of trading.

We have long made a study of the kinds of seeds best adapted to the Western trade and both farmers and gardeners will find our suggestions of value. Dealers buying their first stocks will be gladly assisted in their choice of such varieties as will meet with most ready sale in their vicinity.

The amount of seed and the distance apart to plant are noted in the description of every variety in this catalogue. For the depth the general rule is: Cover seed equal to four times the smallest diameter.

TERMS.

Our Terms are Strictly Cash With Order. We do not send goods C. O. D. unless 15 per cent of the money is sent with the order. Goods cannot be sent C. O. D. by freight.

HOW TO SEND MONEY.—Remittances may be made by draft on New York, St. Louis, Chicago or Kansas City, Postoffice Order, Express Co.'s Money Order or Registered Letters. If local checks are sent, 15 cents must be added to cover exchange. We take postage stamps to any amount.

In order to assist us in forwarding orders **correctly, write plainly our Name, Postoffice, County and State,** in blank provided for that purpose at upper left hand corner of order sheet. Use our order sheet and envelope in sending in order.

SAFE ARRIVAL GUARANTEED. We guarantee safe arrival of all seeds sent by mail or express. Strict observance of preceding paragraph is requested.

OUR GUARANTY. While we exercise the greatest possible care to have all seeds pure, reliable and true to name, and believe our seeds to be the very best that can be obtained, yet we do not warrant the same and are in no wise responsible for the crop.

PERISHABLE GOODS. Onion Sets, Seed Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Artichokes and Sweet Potato Plants are always shipped out in the very best condition and carefully packed, but as they are subject to damage in transit owing to excessive heat and cold, or other causes which we cannot control, the purchaser must assume all risks and no claim for damages can be allowed.

IF YOU ARE A SEED DEALER, send for our Wholesale Trade Price List, also Weekly Price Current of Field Seeds.

IF YOU ARE A MARKET GARDENER, send for Gardener's and Planters' Price List.

IF YOU ARE A NURSERYMAN, send for our Special Price List of Tree Seeds.

If you have any new or rare varieties of seed we would be pleased to receive small samples for our trial ground.

We will mail seed to any foreign country in the Postal Union for catalogue prices. Not more than 12 ounces are allowed to each package.

Zur Beachtung.

Alle Briefe und Anfragen in deutscher Sprache werden Deutlich beantwortet und Bestellungen in deutscher Sprache prompt besorgt.



Descriptive Catalogue of VEGETABLE and GARDEN SEEDS

GROWN FOR

MISSOURI SEED CO.

We will furnish Garden Seeds at the prices on the following list, postpaid, **except heavy seeds**, such as Beans, Peas, Corn, Onion Sets, Clovers, Grain, Grass Seeds, etc. In these it will be necessary to add to remittances **8 cents per pound and 15c per quart** to cover postage. Half pounds sold at pound rates.

DISCOUNTS.

1.—On Seeds in Packets and Ounces.

Purchasers may make selections of Seeds in Packets and Ounces at the following discounts:

When sending \$1.00 to the value of \$1.25. When sending \$2.00 to the value of \$2.50.
When sending \$3.00 to the value of \$3.75. When sending \$4.00 to the value of \$5.00.
When sending \$5.00 to the value of \$6.25.

These discounts **do not apply** to seeds sold in larger quantities than one ounce, nor on collections, bulbs, plants or tools. For all of these the published price must be sent.

2.—On Seeds in Bulk.

From catalogue prices by the $\frac{1}{4}$ -pound, pound, peck or bushel (**Except on grass, clover and other field seeds**) when cash is sent with order, purchaser may deduct 5 per cent on an order from \$3.00 to \$5.00 and 10 per cent on an order from \$5.00 to \$10.00.

ASPARAGUS.

French, Asperge.

German, Spargel.

SOW ONE OUNCE FOR SIXTY FEET OF DRILL

1-LB. PER ACRE.

CULTURE—Thin out the seedlings to 3 or 4 inches in the row the following spring. Dig a trench 18 inches deep, in which put 8 to 10 inches of well-rotted manure. On this put 3 to 4 inches of good soil and lay the roots 12 to 15 inches apart. Then fill up the trench with good soil, leaving the plants 4 to 6 inches below the surface. The bed should not be cut until the third year after planting, so as to let the roots get fully established. An Asparagus bed for family use is more quickly established by planting 2-year-old roots.

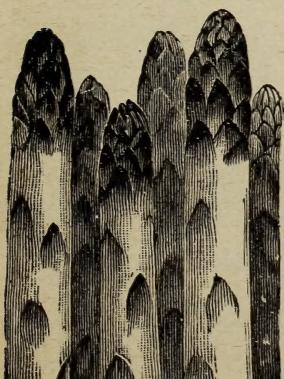
COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE—A new variety with white shoots, stays white without earthing up or blanching. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

THE PALMETTO—A new production; is not only very early, but is also a good yielder, and is even and regular in its growth. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL—Has long been a standard variety. The shoots are of large size, very productive and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

BARR'S MAMMOTH—The stalks are very large, frequently an inch in diameter, and have close round heads. They are quick growing, tender and succulent, entirely free from woody fibre. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c

ASPARAGUS ROOTS—Can supply strong two-year-old Roots of above varieties at \$1.00 per 100, \$6.00 per 1,000 at express office here.

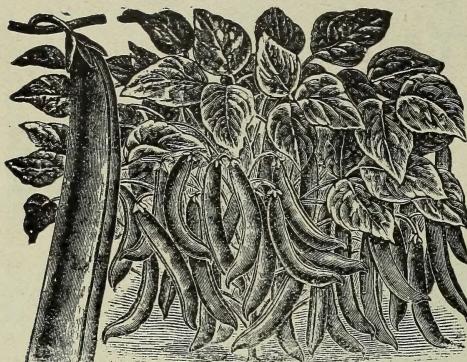


Palmetto.

BEANS, Dwarf or Bush.

If by mail, postage 15c per quart extra.

GREEN POD VARIETIES.



Stringless Green Pod.

entine. Price, pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

REFUGEE OR BROWN SPECKLED VALENTINE—Hardy abundant bearer, one of the best for pickling. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25.

GIANT STRINGLESS VALENTINE—The improved Valentine has for a long time been a very popular bean among market gardeners, as well as those growing for their own table. In this new variety we have all the good points of the parent with some marked improvements. The pods, produce abundantly, are considerably larger, are round, full, fleshy and brittle. We consider it one of the best Dwarf Green Podded Beans on the market. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25.

IMPROVED ROUND PODDED EARLY RED VALENTINE—One of the finest green podded varieties for snaps. Ripens ten days earlier than the Early Valentine, is more productive, grows a stronger and more thrifty vine, and yields larger and better filled pods. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25.



Henderson's Bush Lima.

CULTURE—Plant in drills $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep and drop the beans 3 inches apart in the drills. The rows should be 2 to 3 feet apart. Beans are sensitive to both cold and wet, and can not be planted until danger of frost is past and the ground has become dry and warm. A sandy loam soil is best. Up to the time of blossoming the plants should have frequent, shallow cultivation. For succession plant every two weeks. 1 quart will plant 100 feet of drill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre.

STRINGLESS GREEN POD BUSH—Is the first stringless green-pod dwarf bean in cultivation. It surpasses all others in crisp, tender flavor, and is also very prolific. The pods are ready to market two weeks earlier than Red Val-



Improved Red Valentine.

LARGE WHITE MARROW—Beans large, clear white, cooking very mealy. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25.

WHITE NAVY—Valuable chiefly as a field bean and considered by many the best baking variety. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25.

EARLY YELLOW SIX WEEKS—Hardy, prolific and of good quality. Recommended for either string or shelled beans. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25.

HENDERSON'S BUSH LIMA—A dwarf form of the Small Lima and valuable because of its extreme earliness. Vines without runners, but continuing to grow and set pods until stopped by frost. Pods short, fat and containing from 2 to 4 beans; superior in quality to the Large Lima. Pkt. 5c; qt. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.



Challenge Black Wax.

round, meaty and almost stringless. A popular sort with market gardeners because of its extreme earliness and great productiveness. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.60.

WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX—This bean merits a position among the earliest, hardest and most productive wax beans ever produced. The pods are very large, smooth and showy, and will readily sell in preference to any other; are tender, stringless and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; qt. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.75.

CHALLENGE BLACK WAX—When ripe the pods are round yellow, averaging 7 inches in length, very tender and of excellent quality. Beans a glossy black when ripe. A universal favorite snap bean. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

GOLDEN WAX—A strong growing bush variety of remarkable vigor and freedom from rust. The pods are meaty and well filled, thick-flat when young and semi-round, of which yellow color and fine quality, and entirely stringless even when large enough to shell. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.00.

REFUGEE WAX—Very desirable for snaps or pickles. Pods round, curved, of a beautiful wax color, very fleshy and brittle. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

DAVIS WHITE KIDNEY WAX—The Davis White Kidney Wax is a new and distinct variety; the plant is vigorous, of compact, upright growth. The pods are extra long, straight, oval, clear, waxy white color, and handsome, often growing to the length of 7 or 8 inches, and when fit for use are quite stringless and of fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

GOLDEN EYE WAX—The vines grow well up from the ground. It is very productive; the pods are flat, larger and earlier than the Golden Wax; almost rust proof. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.00.

POLE OR RUNNING.

One qt. for 100 hills, 6 seeds each; 16 qts. per acre.

DUTCH CASE KNIFE—One of the earliest and most prolific; good size and of excellent quality, green or dry. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

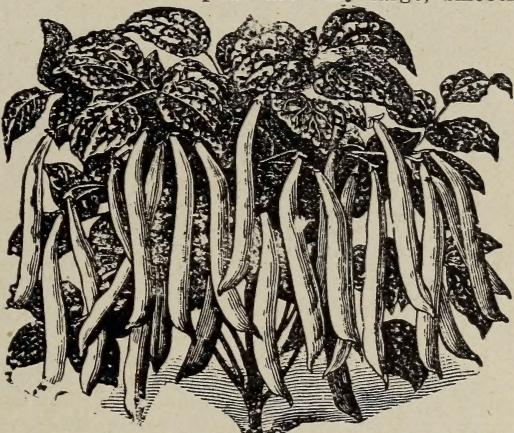
WHITE CREESEBACK—Large long pods growing in clusters of from six to twelve of a silvery green, of the best quality as snaps. A good cornhill bean. Pkt. 10c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA—A bush form of the true Large Lima. Plants uniformly dwarf, bearing very abundantly, single plants under favorable circumstances yielding from 150 to 350 pods, containing 4 to 6 beans; grows only 20 inches high, branching freely, immense bearer. Pkt. 5c; qt. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

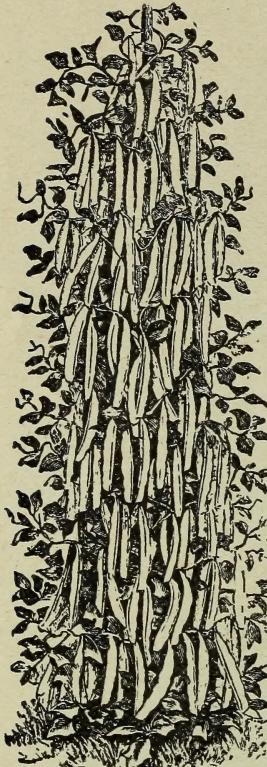
YELLOW POD OR WAX VARIETIES.

PENCIL POD WAX—An extremely good new bean, being very early, very prolific and an excellent flavor. The pods are from 5 to 6 inches long, thick, fleshy, as round as a pencil and absolutely stringless. A beauty in shape, and color of the true waxy type. The best quality in a black seeded variety. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

VALENTINE WAX—The earliest of all wax beans. Similar in shape and form of growth to the Green Valentine, but the color is a rich waxy yellow. Pods are



Wardwells' Kidney Wax.



KENTUCKY WONDER—This reliable green-podded entirely stringless variety is the most prolific and best pole bean to plant for "snaps." We know this variety to be especially valuable, and it will set pods nine inches or more long during the hottest weather. Ours is the true Round Pod stock. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

LAZY WIFE—This sort is very popular in many localities; as its name indicates, a handful of choice stringless pods at a single grab. The pods are broad, thick, very fleshy and entirely stringless, and possess a rich, buttery flavor when cooked. The beans are white and make a very good bean for winter use; may be grown either on poles or corn. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

CUT SHORT OR CORN HILL—An old variety very popular for planting among corn, and it will give a good crop without the use of poles; vine medium, not twining tightly; pods short, cylindrical and tender; beans nearly oblong, cut off diagonally at the ends, white and marked with reddish brown dots. Pkt. 5c; pt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.00.

EARLY GOLDEN CLUSTER WAX—The Early Golden Cluster begins to bear early in July, and continues until frost; pods are 6 to 8 inches long, borne in clusters of three to six and are a beautiful golden yellow color, and the flavor is most delicious. It can be used shelled or as a string bean. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

SMALL LIMA—About half the size, but earlier and hardier than the large lima. Sometimes grown without poles. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.75.

KING OF THE GARDEN LIMA—One of the most popular pole beans ever known. They are vigorous growers, setting the beans early at the bottom of the pole, producing continuously to the end of the season. They are more prolific than the ordinary Lima, bearing profusely in clusters of 4 to 6, with 5 or 6 beans in pod. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

BEETS.

Kentucky Wonder.
German, Rothe Ruebe.

CULTURE—The soil for Beets should be rather light and well enriched. Sow in drills one foot apart and one inch deep, as early as the ground can be worked, continue for a succession as late as the middle of July. When the plants are large enough thin them out to stand six inches apart in rows. One ounce to 50 feet of drill; 5 to 6 pounds to the acre in drills.

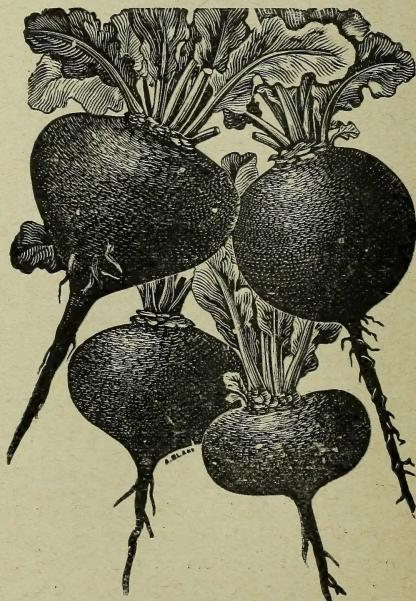
EDMOND'S—Handsome turnip shape, skin deep blood red, flesh dark, and sweet flavor, good marketable size and matures medium early. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

EARLY BLOOD TURNIP—A well-known standard variety; rich deep, blood-red color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

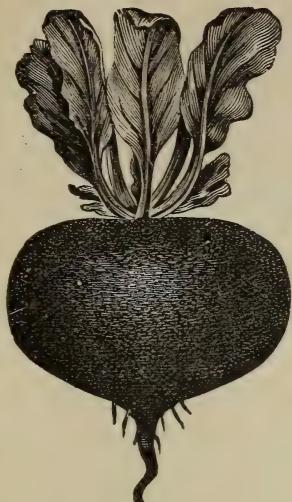
DARK STINSON—This is a finely bred variety for summer market. The roots average two and a half inches in diameter, with richly colored leaves only five inches in length. Beets are smooth and regular in form, with small tap-root. Flesh is fine grained, free from any woodiness, even when fully grown, and is of dark red coloring. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

ECLIPSE—Has become exceedingly popular for its extreme earliness, possessing all the qualities requisite in a first-class beet. The roots are bright, glossy red, fine grained and delicious. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

EGYPTIAN TURNIP—A standard sort, being from 8 to 10 days earlier than the old Blood Turnip. The roots are large in size and the flesh is in alternate rings of white and deep red. Owing to the smallness of the tops it can be planted very close. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.



1 Columbia.	3 Eclipse.
2 Early Blood.	4 Early Egyptian.



Crosby's Egyptian Beet.

DEWING'S IMPROVED BLOOD TURNIP—An excellent blood turnip variety, about a week earlier than the Blood Turnip, deep blood red color; fine form, excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

COLUMBIA—Is as early as the Egyptian, but larger and of better quality; color of dark red; flesh very tender and sweet at all times, whether old or young. Very productive, good keepers and will produce a crop in six weeks from planting the seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

CROSBY'S EGYPTIAN BEET—The earliest beet in the market, a selection from the old market beet. Crosby's Egyptian retains the earliness of the parent stock, and has added thickness, giving it a more desirable shape; it is dark red, almost black in color and of finer quality than the Egyptian, being sweeter and even more tender and smooth. The most desirable sort of small beets for early market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

EARLY BASSANO—Flesh white, circled with a bright pink, of good flavor, shape resembles Early Egyptian. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

LONG SMOOTH BLOOD—An excellent late variety for keeping over winter. Flesh dark red, tender and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

CRIMSON GLOBE—A money-maker for the gardener and unequaled for the table. An extremely handsome, early or main-crop variety, of medium size, almost globe shaped, and entirely free from rootlets, leaving the skin entirely smooth. The roots average 10 inches in circumference, the foliage is small and of a rich bronze purple. The flesh is a rich blood red, slightly zoned and of the finest quality, always sweet and tender, never stringy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

HALF LONG BLOOD—The roots are about one-half as long as Long Blood, but on account of their thickness weigh quite as much. Always smooth, very sweet, crisp, tender, never becoming woody, even portions above ground; we consider this the most valuable sort of recent introduction. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

MANGEL AND SUGAR BEETS.

Stock Feeding Varieties. One oz. to 100 ft. drill, 2 to 3 ft. each way; 5 lbs. per acre. Special prices for large quantities.

We cannot recommend too strongly the increased use of Mangels and Sugar Beets for feeding cattle, sheep and hogs.

They make a much heavier yield than turnips and are much more nutritious. Fed to milch cows, they largely increase the quantity of milk. Try them. Plant in April or May.

The following varieties are easily grown and harvested; their value cannot be overestimated. They keep well during the winter and furnish a great abundance of cattle food at a small cost.

MAMMOTH RED MANGEL—A celebrated variety, sometimes called Jumbo. A very heavy cropper, growing enormous in size, but of fine texture and quality. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c.

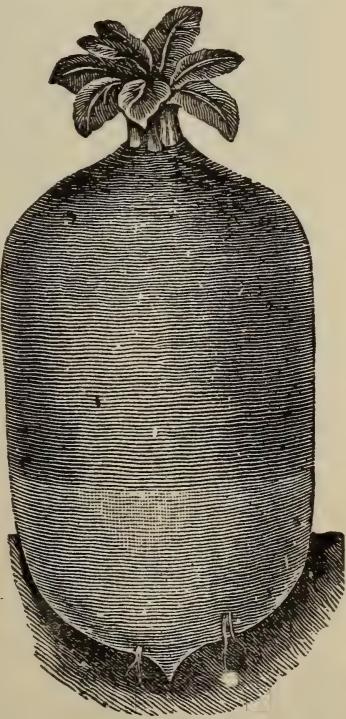
FRENCH SUGAR—This variety unites capacity for a large yield with an exceedingly rich flesh, making it the best for cattle feeding. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c.

KLEIN WANZLEBEN—A variety out of which much sugar has been made abroad; skin, a cream color; flesh, white; an average of 15 tons can be produced per acre. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c.

GOLDEN TANKARD—Very showy, oval in form; flesh white, rich golden skin. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

(Rosenkohl)—Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.



Golden Tankard.

German, Kopf Kohl oder Kraut.

CABBAGE.

French, Chou Pomme.

CULTURE—For early summer use sow in hotbed in February or March. Before transplanting to the open ground they should be hardened off by exposing them gradually to the night air. For winter use sow in open ground in May or June, taking care in either case not to let the plants stand too closely, as this makes them "spindling." When five or six inches high, transplant in rows two feet apart one way, and 12 to 18 inches the other, according to variety, burying to the first leaf, whatever the stem length. Hoe frequently, drawing the earth up about the plants until they begin to head.

One oz. for 2,000 plants; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of seed in beds to transplant one acre.

To market gardeners generally no vegetable is of greater importance than the cabbage, and to many growers the success or failure of this crop means gain or loss for the year. You cannot afford to take any risk in buying seed. Our cabbage seed is the best that can be grown, raised only from carefully selected, solid heads.

EARLY JERSEY WAKEFIELD—Among its merits may be mentioned its large size of head for an early sort, small outside foliage and its uniformity in producing a crop. The heads begin to mature the latter end of June to the first of July, and may be cut in succession for several weeks. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

NEW EXPRESS—This cabbage has proven itself to be the earliest in cultivation. While not as large as the Jersey Wakefield, it is 4 to 5 days earlier, uniform in size and shape, very solid and firm, and of fine, mild flavor; having but few outside leaves, they can be planted close and thus secure a large crop. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

EARLY YORK—An early variety, heads small, heart shaped, firm and tender; of very dwarf growth. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

EARLY WINNINGSTADT—A good variety for general use, being a sure header. Comes in about three weeks later than the first early sorts. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.



autumn or winter crop. The heads average ten to twelve inches in diameter, but are frequently larger. The average weight per head is about twelve pounds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

ALL HEAD EARLY CABBAGE—It is the earliest of all large cabbages. It is fully one-third larger than Early Summer. The deep, flat heads are remarkably solid and uniform in color as well as in shape and size. It is very tender and of fine quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

HENDERSON'S EARLY SUMMER—This variety is about ten days later than the Early Jersey Wakefield, but being about double the size, it may be classed "the best large early cabbage." Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

ALL SEASONS—A greatly improved strain of Early Flat Dutch. Heads very large, round, but usually somewhat flattened, very solid and of the best quality, keeping as well as the winter sorts, remarkable for its ability to stand the hot sun and dry weather. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

EARLY ETAMPS—Similar to the well-known Jersey Wakefield, but a little earlier. The heads are fully as large and are of excellent quality, and we recommend it as the best. Sold as "Earliest of All," "Wonderful." Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

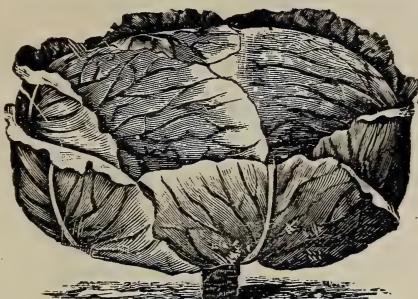
EARLY FLAT OR ROUND VARIETIES.

EARLY FLAT DUTCH—Excellent second early, sure-heading, reliable cabbage. We consider it one of the very best to follow Early Jersey Wakefield. Heads large as Early Summer, solid, and stands long without bursting. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.50.

HENDERSON'S SUCCESSION—An excellent variety of large size with a flat head, maturing in mid-summer. It can be brought to perfection in the hottest weather or may be used as an



Early Winningstadt.



Short Stem Drumhead.

SHORT STEM DRUMHEAD LOUISVILLE—

SHORT STEM DROMONTEAD LUCILLE
round, flattened at the top, uniform in shape and size. Has a very short stem, grows very compact, the leaves all turning in to form the head; we believe it to be one of the finest strains for winter use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

DUTCH WINTER OR DANISH BALLHEAD

—Best for early spring sales. The heads are of medium size, averaging a weight of eight pounds, are solid and deep and of fine white color, making them entirely distinct from any other strain. They keep better than any other sort, the heads being just as perfect and solid when taken up in the spring as when they were put away in the fall. No cabbage will sell beside it, even if offered at half the price. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.25.



St. Louis Market.

DRUMHEAD SAVOY—An excellent winter and spring family cabbage, partaking partially of the size of the Drumhead and of the curled leaves of the Savoy. Market gardeners usually find it profitable to provide a limited quantity for discriminating customers; for family use it is equaled by none. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.00.

HOW TO GET SMALL SEEDS TO GROW IN HOT, DRY WEATHER.

Laying boards over the rows where small seeds are sown will conserve the moisture and bring up almost any seeds, even though the weather be hot and dry. After the seeds sprout and make their appearance, raise the boards an inch or so above the surface of the ground, to give light and air, supporting them at the ends with little cross sticks until the plants get sufficient growth and strength to withstand heat. If it is very hot and dry, the boards can be raised to a height of two or three inches until the plants become thoroughly well established.

CABBAGE—LATE VARIETIES.

SURE HEAD—Rightly named Sure Head, never failing to make a remarkably fine, solid head, with few outer leaves. It is a strong, vigorous grower, ripening late for main crop and uniform in size and color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c; lb. \$2.00.

LATE PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH—An improved strain which is pronounced by our gardeners to be "the finest strain of late cabbage in the world." Heads very large and heavy, never failing to make solid, uniform heads in size and color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; \$1.50.



Sure Head.

LARGE LATE DRUMHEAD—An excellent fall and winter variety, heads large, round, somewhat flattened, compact and of light color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

ST. LOUIS MARKET LATE—As the name indicates is a late variety, grown by East St. Louis gardeners almost exclusively; it seldom fails to make a crop. The heads are large and unusually solid and heavy; it gets bigger and better the longer it stands. Our customers give it unqualified praise and say they never before have had so fine a crop as last year from our seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.00.

MAMMOTH RED ROCK—This is by far the best, largest and surest heading red cabbage ever introduced. The plant is large, with numerous spreading leaves. The head is large, round, very solid, and of a deep red color. Ninety-eight per cent of the plants will form extra fine heads. The best of the red cabbages. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

CARROTS.

German, Moehre oder Gelbe Rueben.



1. Early Forcing.
2. Danvers.
3. Long Orange.
4. The Half Long Scarlet.
5. Ox Heart.
6. Earlyhorn.

CHANTENAY—A valuable strain of half-long, which is large at shoulder; stump rooted. Finest for market, family and stock. Yields well; easy to dig. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

HALF LONG SCARLET—Pointed—A fine intermediate variety, bright scarlet, smooth, large, excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

EARLY SCARLET HORN—A general favorite for early crops. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

BELGIAN CARROTS—Yellow Belgian—Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c. Used for stock feeding. Long White Belgian—Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

French, Carrote.

CULTURE—Sow seed in drills $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch deep. One ounce for about 100 feet, 3 to 4 lbs. to an acre in rows, 18 inches apart to 3 inches, thinned out in the row.

The Carrot is one of the most wholesome and nutritious of our garden roots and deserves to be more extensively used for culinary purposes, and we urge our readers to give some of the early table sorts a trial. For feeding stock, especially horses and milch cows, the carrot cannot be surpassed and it should be more largely grown by farmers for this purpose.

OX HEART—One of the most valuable for family or market use. It is an intermediate between the Half Long and Horn varieties, attaining a diameter of 3 to 4 in. at the neck, of beautiful shape and rich orange color; extra fine quality and very productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

EARLY FRENCH FORCING—The earliest variety and one largely grown for forcing purposes. It makes a small almost globe-shaped root of an orange red color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

LONG ORANGE—A standard field variety, very desirable for stock, but also used for table. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

HALF LONG DANVERS—One of the most productive and best for field culture. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 70c.

CAULIFLOWER.

German, Blumenkohl.

French, Choufleur.

CULTURE—One ounce for about 2,000 plants, 2 oz. per acre; transplanted like cabbage and when heading, tie the leaves on the top together to protect the crown from exposure to the sun and rain.

EARLY SNOWBALL—Very early and very reliable for heading, besides being very dwarf in its habits of growth and very short outer leaves, thus allowing planting 30 inches apart each way. We recommend it highly. Pkt. 20c; oz. \$2.00.

EXTRA EARLY ERFURT—The best in general cultivation for forcing and open ground. Head close, compact and large, measuring from 7 to 10 inches in diameter. Plants are quite dwarf and seldom fail to form good size, symmetrical heads or flowers. Pkt. 20c; oz. \$2.00.

CHICORY—Large Rooted—Leaves and stems used as salad, like Endive; root edible; if dried, roasted and ground can be used like coffee. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

CHIVES (Schnittlauch)—The Chives are small members of the onion tribe, leaves very slender and appear very early in the spring; can be shorn several times during the season and used for flavoring soups and salads. Bulbs 20c per bunch, postpaid.

CHUFAS (Earth Almond)—A nice little ground nut which is greatly liked by the children. In sweetness and flavor they resemble the cocoanut or almond and are considered very nice to put on the table in fruit dish with candies, and as an after dinner relish. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 45c.

COLLARDS (Georgia)—Headless variety of cabbage, the leaves used for boiling. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.



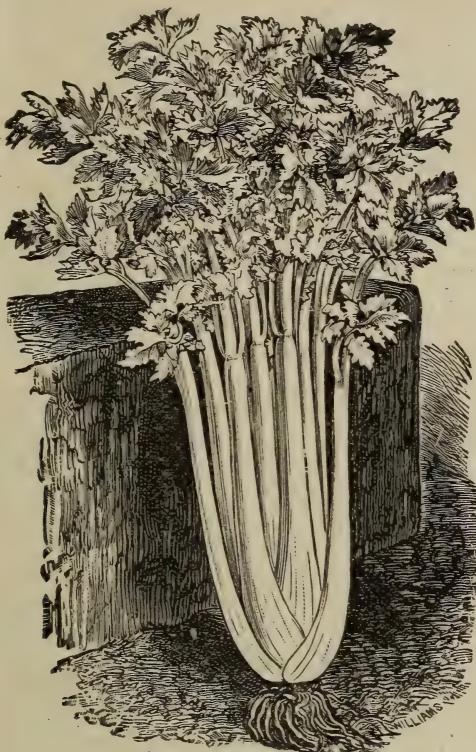
Snowball.

CELERY.

German, Sellerie.

French, Celéri.

One ounce for about 3,000 plants, 4 oz. per acre, in open ground seed bed.



Golden Self-Blanching.

CULTURE—Sow early in the spring as soon as ground can be put in good, fine condition. The surface of the seed bed should be well raked and made as fine as possible. Sow thinly and cover very lightly; a little sprinkling of earth is all that is necessary. Select a moist place and water if the bed becomes dry. An old sack or carpet thrown over the bed will assist in retaining the moisture. This should be removed as soon as the plants appear. When the plants have reached a height of about four inches, lay off shallow trenches about two feet apart and set out a portion of the plants in good, rich, well-manured soil, about ten inches apart, cutting off the tops. In about two weeks set out another portion, and repeat at intervals of a few weeks until the required number has been set out. This will provide a succession throughout the season. Water during dry weather and keep them growing. Hoe frequently, gradually drawing the soil up about the plants as they grow.

WHITE PLUME—Is ornamental, tender, crisp and of good flavor. By simply tying up the stalks and drawing the earth up with a hoe, the work of blanching is complete. The stalks and inner portions of its leaves and heart are a pure white. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

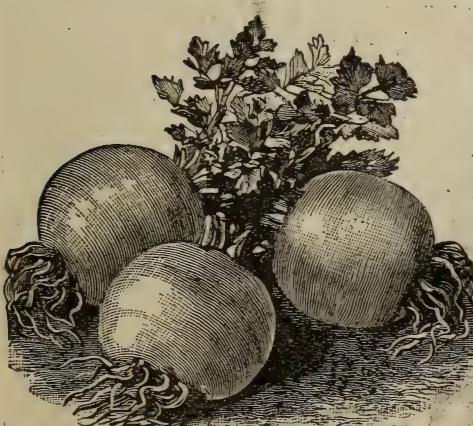
GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING—One of the standard sorts for early market use. When matured, the inner stems and leaves are of a beautiful golden yellow. Crisp, requires very little earthing up to blanch it. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 90c; lb. \$3.25.

CELERIAC OR TURNIP ROOTED CELERY**GIANT PRAGUE**

Grown exclusively for its roots, which are turnip shaped. They are cooked sliced; used with vinegar they make an excellent salad. They are also used for seasoning meats and to flavor soups. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c.

Old Celery Seed, used in flavoring soups, pickles, etc. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c.

Celery Plants can be supplied in June and July.



Giant Prague.



White Plume.

MARKET GARDENERS AND TRUCKERS requiring Beans, Peas, Sugar Corn, or other Seeds in quantity, we will be pleased to quote special prices on request.

German, Sueszkorn.

SWEET CORN.

French, Mais.

(If by mail, postage, 15c per quart, 8c per pint extra.)

CULTURE—One quart will plant about 200 hills. One-third bushel will plant one acre in hills. Sweet corn, being liable to rot in cold or wet ground, should not be planted before May, or until the ground has become warm. For succession, plant every two weeks, in rich ground, in hills 3 feet apart each way, covering about half an inch, and thin out three plants to the hill. The extra early varieties can be planted closer. Give frequent and thorough, but shallow cultivation until the tassels appear.

EARLY AND MEDIUM VARIETIES, EARLY MINNESOTA—Very early and excellent sweet corn, ear large and eight-rowed; uniform in size. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

EXTRA EARLY ADAMS—While not a sweet corn these are tender, white corn for table use. Dwarf stock, small ears, very hardy; can be planted earlier than any sweet corn; mature within sixty days. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.00.

EARLY ADAMS—Same as above but not as early and has larger ears.

MAMMOTH WHITE CORY—A variety that is nearly as early but is larger than the Red Cob Cory. The ears are twelve rowed with no opening between the rows at the base, and are symmetrical and handsome. The grains are large, broad, very white and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; pk. \$1.50.

EARLY CHAMPION—The Earliest Large Sweet Corn Grown. This new variety is without question the earliest large sweet corn yet introduced, being only a few days later than the first early small sorts. Ears very large, in fact, many of the ears grow fully as large as Evergreen. It is 10 and 12 rowed and pure white in color, very sweet, tender and full of milk, yielding two and three ears to the stalk. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; pk. \$1.25.

OLD COLONY—Also called Landreth's Sugar. This variety differs from the Evergreen in that it is a little sweeter and richer in quality, but does not remain so long in use. Stalks about six and one-half feet high, usually bearing two large, sixteen to twenty-rowed ears. The planter may be sure of a great number of marketable ears and as great weight of corn per acre as can be produced by any variety. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

COUNTRY GENTLEMAN—The ears are not only of a good size, but are produced in great abundance, frequently bearing four good ears, while the average is three to a stalk. The cob is very small, giving good growth to kernels, which are of pearly whiteness. But the greatest merit of the "Country Gentleman" corn is its delicious quality; it is without doubt the sweetest and most tender of all sweet corn, and at the same time with ears of good size. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

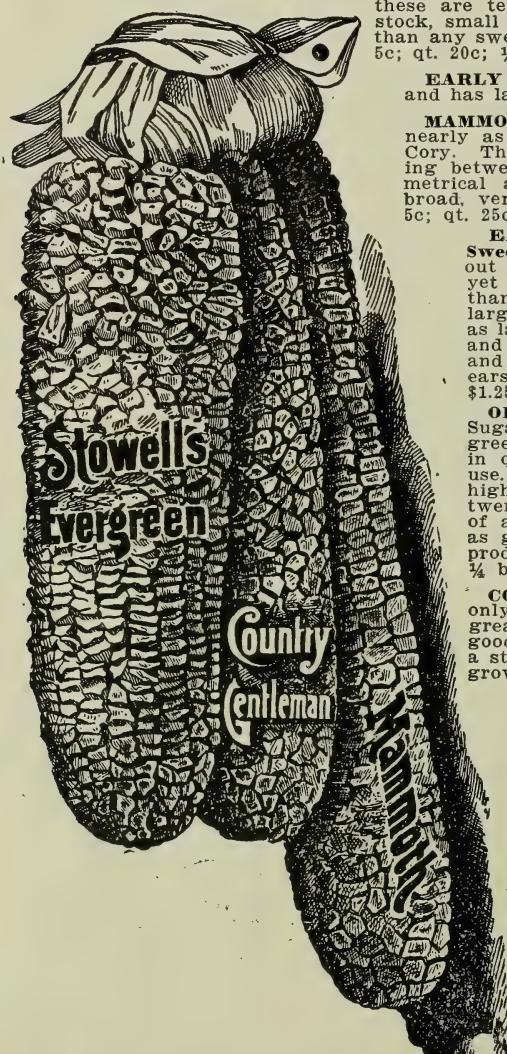
WHITE EVERGREEN—It is a high-bred type of Stowell's Evergreen, so long known as the finest main crop corn—only it is pure white. The stalks are of strong, vigorous growth, six to seven feet high. The ears are very large and uniformly well filled to the tip with long slender grains of the purest whiteness and most delicious sweet flavor, and we can recommend it very highly. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25.

LATE VARIETIES.

STOWELL'S EVERGREEN—The late standard main crop variety, and if planted at the same time with earlier kinds will keep the supply until October. Is hardy, productive, tender and sugary. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25.

MAMMOTH—A late, fine large variety, producing the largest ears of any sweet corn. Of excellent quality, sweet and delicious. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25.

EGYPTIAN—A variety noted for its productiveness, the stalks bearing from two to four ears each, the large size of its ears, its sweetness and tenderness, a good canning sort. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25.



October. Is hardy, productive, tender and sugary.

MAMMOTH—A late, fine large variety, producing the largest ears of any sweet corn. Of excellent quality, sweet and delicious. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25.

EGYPTIAN—A variety noted for its productiveness, the stalks bearing from two to four ears each, the large size of its ears, its sweetness and tenderness, a good canning sort. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25.

CRESS.German, Garten Cresse.
French, Cressom.**TRUE WATER CRESS**—One of the most delicious of small salads. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.00.**DOUBLE CURLED OR PEPPER-GRASS**—Desirable for salads. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.**CORN SALAT.**

German, Feldsalat.

French, Mache.

LARGE SEEDED—Large leaved. The best variety for family use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

French, Conecembre.

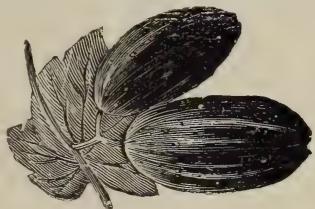
CULTURE—Cucumbers succeed best in rich, loamy soil. As soon as the weather becomes warm and settled, plant in hills four to six feet apart each way, with 10 to 12 seed in a hill; cover one-half inch deep. Slug shot sprinkled on the plants every few days as soon as they are up will protect them from the striped beetle. When all danger from insects is past, thin out the plants, leaving three or four of the strongest to each hill. The fruit should be picked when large enough, whether required for use or not; if left to ripen on the vines, their productiveness is destroyed.

One ounce for 50 hills; one to two lbs. in hills per acre.

EARLY FRAME OR SHORT GREEN—Fruit straight and handsome, with crisp, tender flesh and makes good pickles when young. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.**IMPROVED EARLY WHITE SPINE**—One of the finest for forcing, comes early and is very productive. Excellent for pickling. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.**JAPANESE CLIMBING**—While all cucumbers are running vines, yet this variety is much more creeping or climbing in its habits, so much that it quickly climbs on poles or trellises in the same manner as the Pole Lima Bean. It is entirely distinct. It is well adapted for pickling as well as slicing for salads. The great advantage of having a cucumber which can be trained on a pole or fence will be apparent to all. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.25.**EVERGREEN WHITE SPINE**—Is the most profitable cucumber for the market gardener. Best for the greenhouse, hot bed or for outdoor culture. The earliest and most productive variety. Long, straight, and of rich, deep green color throughout. Brings more money per dozen on the street than any other variety. Our strain is constantly being imported and remains in a green, fresh looking state longer than any other cucumber. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.**KLONDIKE**—This most excellent variety is of recent introduction and destined to become the most popular sort in cultivation. The fruits are of large, uniform size, most handsome appearance and delicious quality. In addition to this it

comes into
bearing very
early, continu-
ing through
the season un-
til killed by
frost. The
fruit is firm
and hard and

keeps in prime condition a long time
after picking. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$
lb. 25c; lb. 80c.



Early White Spine.

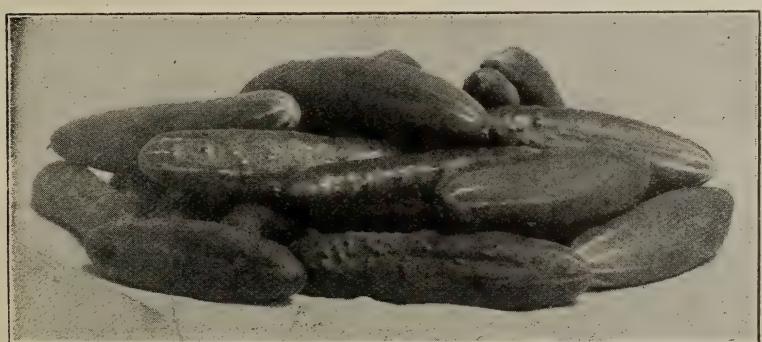


Long Green.

DAVIS PERFECT CUCUMBER—This variety, as its name implies, is a perfect type; combining shape, color and productiveness and is equally good for forcing or growing

Early Cluster.

out of doors.
In color a dark
glossy green,
shape slender
and symmetri-
cal, with an
average length
of ten or
twelve inches,
splendid ship-
ping qualities.
It holds its
color and brit-
tleness long
after being
cut. Pkt. 10c;
oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb;
30c; lb. \$1.00.



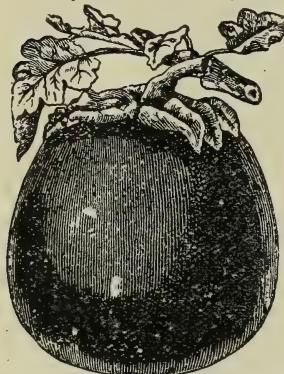
Klondike Cucumber.

IMPROVED LONG GREEN—We have a superior strain of the well known Long Green; is the most uniform, long, straight, smooth and handsome of any we have ever seen. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.**COOL AND CRISP**—This variety is the earliest and most prolific of all pickling cucumbers, and is certain to become a standard sort. Color dark green, almost black. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.**BOSTON PICKLING**—A distinct variety, which has obtained a great popularity in Boston markets as a pickle. It is medium long and a great producer. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

EARLY CLUSTER—Matures early, bears in clusters near the root; color pale green. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.

SMALL GHERKIN OR BURR—A very small oval, prickly variety, quite distinct from all others. Should be picked when young and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 60c; lb., \$2.00.

SIBERIAN—Absolutely the earliest cucumber grown; it is a splendid freebearing variety, and for early forcing purposes, or for slicing it is the most valuable addition ever made. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 80c.



EGG PLANT.

German, **Eierfrucht.**

French, **Aubergine.**

One oz. for 1,000 plants, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. for an acre, 3 ft. each way.

Start in hotbeds, or boxes in the house in February or March, and keep warm; transplant, when all danger of frost is past, into a rich loamy soil. If troubled with bugs, dust lightly with slug-shot.

IMPROVED NEW YORK—Best variety in cultivation, a sure cropper and of fine quality. Plants are large and vigorous; fruit very large, oval and a deep purple color; flesh white and tender. Pkt., 5c; oz., 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.



ENDIVE.

German, **Endivien.**

French, **Chicoree Endivie.**

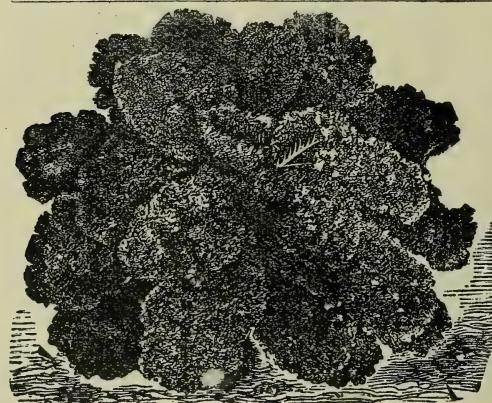
One ounce for 15 feet, drill; will produce 3,000 plants.

GREEN CURLED—Is the hardiest variety, with beautifully curled dark green leaves, which blanch white and are very crisp and tender, and furnishes an attractive and appetizing salad for the fall and winter months. Pkt., 5c; oz., 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 100c; lb., \$1.25.

GARLIC.

The Garlic is the most pungent of all the onion family. It is much used in the south of Europe. The root or bulb is composed of many small bulbs called "cloves," which are planted in the spring six to eight inches apart. In August the tops will die, when the bulbs are ready to gather. They do best in light, rich soil. Large bulbs, 1b., 30c; 3 lbs., 80c; postpaid. Small bulbs, 40c per lb., postpaid. Write for prices on large lot.

HORSE RADISH—Fine, large, thick roots may be grown in a single season by planting the young roots early in the spring in good, rich, loose soil. Fresh plantings should be made from year to year as the old roots grow rough and spongy. Small roots by mail, per dozen, 20c; per 100, 85c.



KALE OR BORECOLE.

German, **Blaetter Kohl.** French, **Chouvert.**

DWARF GREEN GERMAN—A dwarf variety, growing about eighteen inches in height, but spreading under good cultivation to three feet in diameter, leaves are bright green, beautifully curled, very tender and make splendid greens for winter and spring use; are improved by frost. For winter sow from May to June and cultivate the same as Cabbage. For spring sow in September and protect during the winter. Pkt., 5c; oz., 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c; lb., 90c.

THOUSAND HEADED KALE—Will yield a much heavier crop than Dwarf Essex Rape and is now considered much superior to the rape in some sections. The seed can be sown early in April or any time thereafter till midsummer. It grows to a height of 3 to 4 feet, and is so covered with small whorls of leaves that the name of Thousand Headed Kale was given it. Sow broadcast 3 lbs. per acre or in rows 18 inches apart, using one pound per acre. Per pkt., 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 15c; lb., 50c, postpaid; 5 lbs. or more by express @ 25c.

KOHL RABI.

German, Kohlrabi.

French, Chou Rave.

Kohl-rabi is grown for its turnip-shaped bulb, which is formed above ground. Set plants eight inches apart.

EARLY WHITE VIENNA—Dwarf, small, early; bulb handsome, firm, glossy white; leaves few and small, the best variety for table, but should be used when young and not larger than an early Turnip. All varieties are tough and stringy when overgrown. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c.

LETTUCE.

German, Salat.

French, Laitue.

CULTURE—The early sowing may be made under glass, in January or February, keeping the plants thin and admitting plenty of air every fine day. For a succession, outside, sow every two weeks, as soon as the ground is open, in drills two feet apart, covering the seeds about one-quarter of an inch deep and thinning out to 6 or 8 inches in the row. For a cut salad, sow thicker and do not thin out. They do best in a rich and moist soil.

One ounce for 125 feet of drill will produce about 3,000 plants.

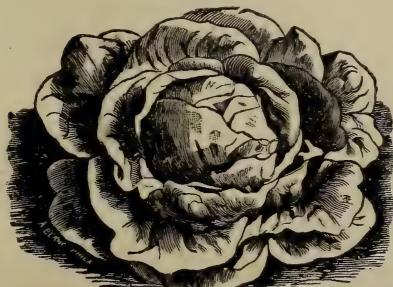
EARLY CURLLED SIMPSON—One of the best early sorts for market. Leaves beautiful, crimped, dark green, tender and crisp. Recommended for general cultivation. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

BLACK SEEDED SIMPSON—Like the Curled Simpson, this variety does not form a head, but it differs from that variety in being much lighter in color, the leaves being nearly white and attaining nearly double the size. Stands the summer heat well and is especially adapted for forcing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

GRAND RAPIDS FORCING—A distinct variety. Seed black. As a forcing lettuce this undoubtedly stands at the head of the list. Leaves medium size, light yellowish green color; much crimped and frilled. Of very upright growth, with loose cluster of leaves; crisp, tender and of good quality. Owing to its upright habit it may be planted very closely. It is of rapid growth, retains its freshness long after cutting. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

HANSON—Heads green outside and white inside, grows to a remarkable size, very solid and is deliciously sweet, crisp and tender, even to outer leaves. It stands the hot sun better than most other varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

PRIZE HEAD—It forms a mammoth head and remains tender and crisp throughout the season; is prompt to head but slow to seed; of superior flavor and very hardy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.



Big Boston.

CALIFORNIA CREAM BUTTER—Heads round, large, and of a beautiful appearance. The outer leaves are medium green, marked with small brown spots; inner leaves of a rich cream color. Medium early and makes a good sort for summer use. Quality very good, rich buttery flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

LEEK.

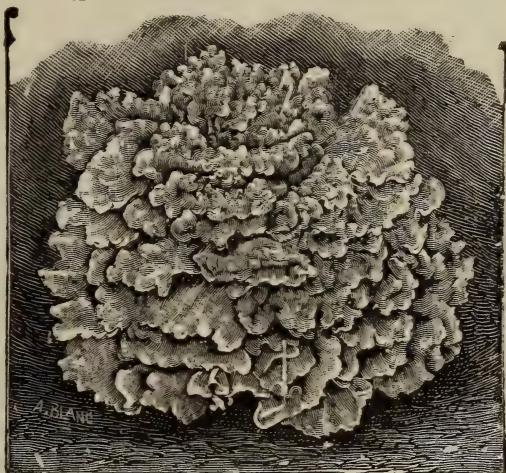
German, Lauch-Porre.

French, Poireau.



LARGE AMERICAN FLAG—Is the variety more cultivated in this country than any other sort; is hardy and of good quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.

MUSSELBURG—Large and broad leaves; flavor mild and pleasant. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c.



Grand Rapids.

BIG BOSTON—Identical in color, shape and general appearance with the famous Boston Market, but is double the size. It is about one week later, but its solidity and greater size makes it a most valuable sort. Most desirable either for forcing in cold frames or open ground planting. Popular with market gardeners and truckers because it always produces large, solid, salable heads, which are crisp and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

TENNIS BALL—White Seeded or Boston Market. A standard and justly popular early variety, forming a close, hard head; very hardy, crisp and tender, excellent for forcing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

MAY KING—A Novelty of Germany—For early spring planting in the open ground it is unequalled. Very hardy; the plants grow six to seven inches in diameter, so closely folded that the plant is practically all head. Color, outside light green tinged with brown, the inner leaves are bright yellow. The heads are solid and will carry well to market, they weigh from 12 to 16 ozs. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

SALAMANDER—A bright green and attractive sort. Heads solid composed of thick and very tender leaves, which resist summer heat admirably. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

SILVER BALL—A handsome variety; head of silvery white color, very solid and firm, exquisite flavor and attractive appearance. A splendid variety for winter forcing, also for early spring and summer use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.



DEACON—(Seed White)—This does not make as large a head as some others, but the heads formed are very solid and of excellent flavor, and remain in condition for use as long as any variety in cultivation. Plant medium sized, with very few outer leaves, which are a deep green and very thick. The inner leaves branch to a bright, rich yellow, and are exceedingly well flavored, crisp and tender. This is certainly one of the best in quality of the summer heading sorts. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

BROWN DUTCH—(Seed Black)—An old sort, noted for its hardness. Leaves large, thick, green tinged with brown. It always forms a large, solid head which is somewhat coarse looking, but the inner leaves are beautifully blanched, exceedingly sweet, tender and well flavored. Desirable because of its hardness and fine quality. May be used in the south as a winter lettuce. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

ICEBERG—Large, handsome head, fine flavor. The light green, curly outside leaves have slightly reddish edges. The inside leaves are strongly arched, making a solid, well-blanced head. Very hard-heading and deliciously crisp. One of the best of the newer sorts, and we highly recommend it for home gardens. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

German, Zuckermelone.

MUSK MELONS.

French, Cantelope-Melon.

CULTURE—The seed should not be planted until the soil has become thoroughly warmed, about corn planting time. Rich soil or well rotten manure should be used in the hills. When the plants are of sufficient size thin out to three vines to the hill. After the vines have grown about a foot long, pinch off the ends; this will cause them to become stronger and to throw out branches.

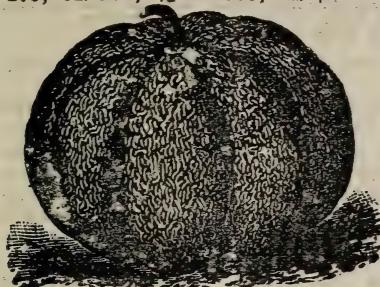
One ounce to sixty hills. Two to three pounds in hills 6x6 ft. apart for an acre.

NETTED NUTMEG—We consider this the best variety in cultivation for family use. Vines vigorous, hardy, productive; fruit round, slightly flattened at both ends, ribbed, covered with coarse netting; flesh very thick, green and of a high flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

IMPROVED CANTALOUP—It is justly considered by gardeners the finest in cultivation. It is of large size, finely netted and deeply ribbed, flesh light green; rich, sweet and most delicious flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

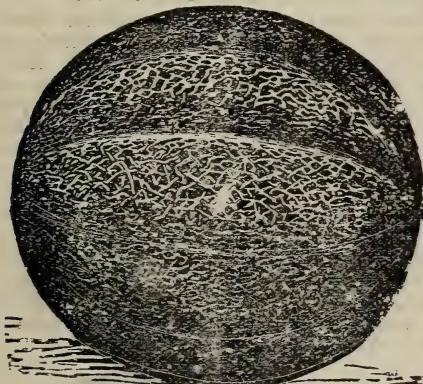


BURRELL GEM—The new Rocky Ford Cantaloupe with golden meat, has sold for more than double the price of the old variety, and will ship twice as far. The melons weigh about 2 lbs. each, and are exceptionally fine in flavor and depth of meat. Many high-class hotels and restaurants are using them exclusively when obtainable. Pkt. 10c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.50.

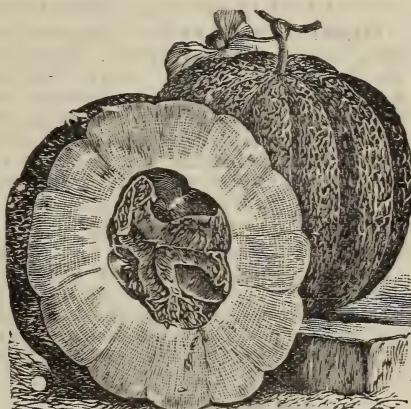


Early Hackensack.

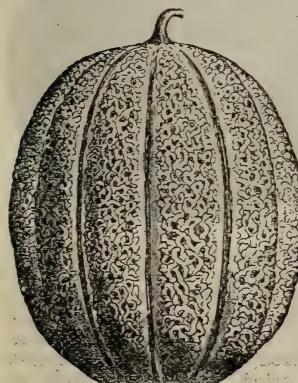
Melons very regular in form, nearly round, averaging eight inches in diameter, heavy well netted ribs, thick light-green flesh, very thin rind, true Netted Gem Flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c, postpaid.



Champion Market.



Netted Nutmeg.



Rocky Ford.

ROCKY FORD—This valuable cantaloupe has today the largest sale of any melon on the general market. They are very uniform in shape and size, weighing from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lbs., skin green and thickly netted; flesh of light-green color and very sweet. The quality and flavor of these melons have never been equalled. It is a good keeper, hardy, and the best shipping variety ever introduced. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.

EMERALD GEM—This is a variety of excellent quality; it is of medium size. The skin, while ribbed, is perfectly smooth and of a deep emerald green color. The flesh is thick, and of a suffuse salmon color, and ripens to the green rind. It is peculiarly crystalline in appearance, and so very juicy that it almost drops to pieces when dipped out with a spoon. The flavor is very sweet and luscious. The vines are hardy and very prolific, and the melons mature extremely early. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

WE CAN SUPPLY THE FOLLOWING STANDARD VARIETIES OF MUSK MELON.

	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.	Extra Early Citron.....	5c	10c	20c	\$0.75	Montreal.....	5c	15c	20c	\$0.75
Veg. Peaches.....	5c	15c	45c	1.25	Banana.....	5c	15c	40c	1.20					

German, Wassermelone.

WATERMELONS.

French, Melon d'eau.

CULTURE—The seed should not be planted until the soil has become thoroughly warmed, about corn planting time. Plant five or six seeds in hills eight or ten feet apart each way. The soil in the hills should be made very rich by mixing in a few shovelfuls of well rotted manure. When the plants are well established, thin out to two strong plants. When insects molest the vines dust with Slug Shot, or similar preparation.

One ounce for about 12 to 15 hills; 3 to 4 pounds in hills per acre.

MOUNTAIN SWEET—Fruit oblong, dark green, rind thin, flesh very solid and very sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

ICE CREAM OR PEERLESS—Fruit of medium size, nearly round, rind pale green and thin, flesh solid and delicious. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

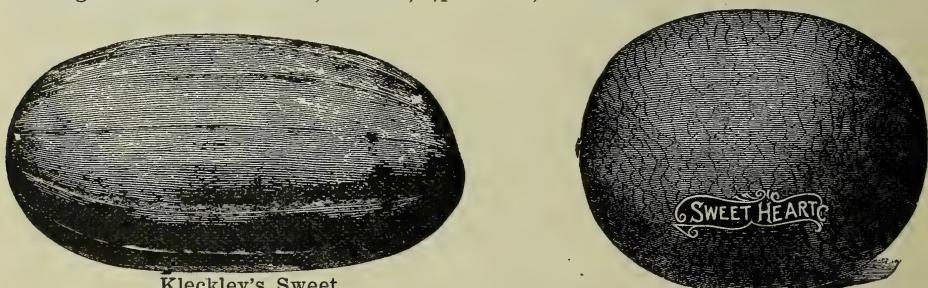
SWEET HEART—This variety has no equal as a melon to ship to distant markets, and it is so attractive in appearance that it is readily sold when all others are a drug. It is very large, a little longer than thick, but nearly globular. Skin very bright, beautifully mottled green. Flesh bright red, firm and heavy, but crisp, melting and sweet. It is not only a good keeper, but it improves in quality for a long time after ripening. Seeds dark gray. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

ROUND LIGHT ICING AND DARK ICING—These two melons, one a light and the other dark-skinned, are very similar in shape, flesh and flavor, and combine all of the good qualities essential to perfection. Are good sorts for shipping. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

LONG LIGHT ICING—The skin is a mottled gray color, shape long, flesh bright crimson and of sweet, delicious flavor. One of the most productive varieties known, and destined to become a popular variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

FORDHOOK EARLY—“This new melon has been grown side by side with all other early sorts, and has proven itself to be the earliest of all.” From seed planted on the tenth day of May, large, ripe melons were picked the last week in July, thus demonstrating its inbred character of maturing extra early. The average weight of the melons, even during an exceptionally bad season, was thirty-five pounds each—a size rarely attained by any other extra early melon under favorable conditions. The rind is tough, making it a valuable variety for shipping; the outer color is a uniform medium green; seeds white; flesh is bright red and very sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.

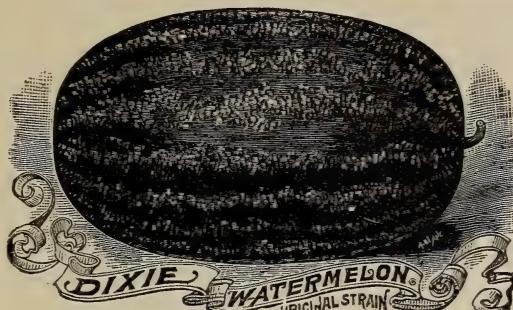
COLE'S EARLY—It is the finest everyday melon for the amateur that we have ever seen, a sure cropper, and extremely delicate in texture of flesh, which is of a dark red color; the rind is thin, and the quality of the flesh is sustained clear to the rind. It is, however, exceedingly brittle, hence not desirable for shipping purposes, but possessing all the other most desirable features, can highly recommend it for home use. The melons are of medium size, nearly round in shape; green, striped with lighter shades. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.



Kleckley's Sweet.

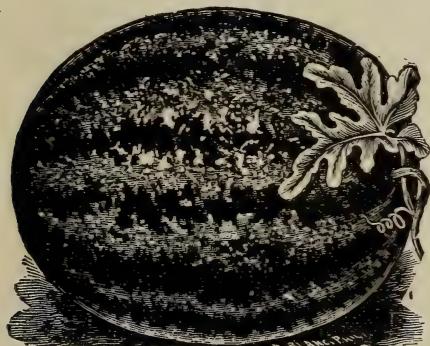
KLECKLEY'S SWEET—An entirely distinct and new watermelon, which is early, large, handsome, heavy, good shipper, long keeper, bright color, excellent quality. This is the best melon ever introduced. It is the largest early watermelon to mature, ripening in the remarkably short time of 65 to 80 days after planting and weighing under ordinary cultivation from 40 to 60 lbs. each. It is the greatest yielder, the sweetest, juiciest, most crisp and solid melon ever produced, never having a hollow or pithy center when ripe. It is the easiest seller; once tried, people will have no other. Inside is a brilliant red, outside a rich, dark green. Many will measure 2½ feet long. It is certainly the finest appearing melon ever produced for market or table use. It has proved to be an excellent shipper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

BLACK DIAMOND—It is the most prolific watermelon ever planted. Its color is a rich, dark green, almost black. Of uniform symmetrical shape, roundish to bluntly oval, and this similarity of shape running through the whole field. The habit of the vine is extremely vigorous. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75c.



ALABAMA SWEET—This new melon has created great surprise in several states, and Texas don't want any other. It is a large and beautiful shaped melon, and the skin is tough and is not injured by handling, nor in shipping. It is one of the best and sweetest sorts ever grown. It is well adapted to the north, because it is not as late as many of the other large varieties. Every garden should have a supply. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

GEORGIA RATTLE-SNAKE — Ranks among the largest and best sorts and is a good shipper for long distances. Flesh bright scarlet and very sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

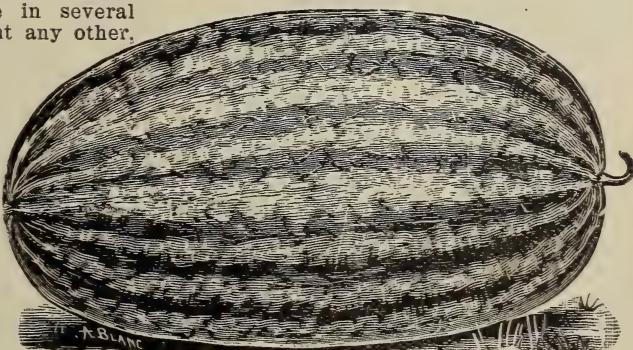


Kolb Gem.

CUBAN QUEEN—One of the largest and best melons grown. An excellent keeper, skin beautifully striped and black and light green; red flesh, solid and finely flavored. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

We can also supply the following standard varieties of Watermelon:

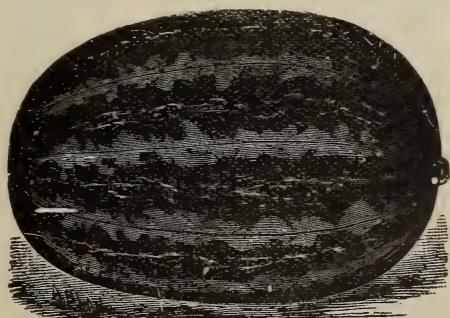
	Pkt.	Oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.	lb.
Florida Favorite	5c	10c	20c	60c
Seminole	5c	10c	20c	60c
Phinney's Early	5c	10c	20c	60c
Pride of Georgia	5c	10c	20c	60c
Citron	5c	10c	20c	60c
Gray Monarch	5c	10c	20c	60c
Kansas Stock	5c	10c	20c	60c
Mammoth Ironclad	5c	10c	20c	60c



Rattle Snake.

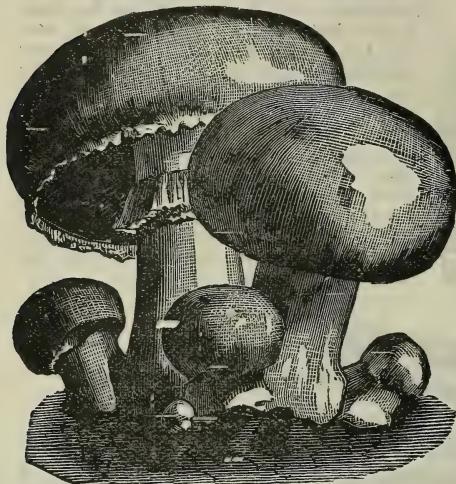
KOLB GEM—The most profitable sort to grow for shipping long distances and is probably used for this purpose more than all others. Vines of small size but remarkably vigorous and healthy. Fruit of the largest size, round or slightly oval, light green. Flesh bright red, extending within half an inch of the outer rind, which is very hard. Always solid, sweet and tender. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; 20c; lb. 50c.

JUMBO—The shape is round, color green with faint lighter stripes; deep red meat, surpassing all other varieties in flavor and size, and as a market melon sells more rapidly and for higher prices. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.



Cuban Queen.

MUSHROOM SPAWN.



French, Blane de Champignon.
German, Champignonbrut.

One brick will plant eight to ten square feet of bed.

CULTURE—Fermenting horse manure mixed with an equal amount of fresh sod loam, is made into beds, the size required eight inches deep. See to it that bed is packed very solidly and evenly. Plant the broken pieces of Spawn six inches apart, covering the whole with two inches of soil and protect from cold and rain. The Mushroom will appear in about six weeks. Water sparingly with lukewarm water.

Mushrooms are very much more easily cultivated than is generally supposed. They can be successfully grown in a cellar, under greenhouse benches or in sheds.

ENGLISH SPAWN—Per brick, postage paid, 35c. By express at purchaser's expense 25c per brick.

German, Senf.

WHITE ENGLISH—Most desirable for salad and culinary purposes. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c.

BLACK OR BROWN—Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c.

SOUTHERN GIANT CURLED—This mustard is very highly esteemed. Our stock is the true curled leaf. The seed is brown and produces plants which often grow two feet high, and of a greater breadth, forming enormous bunches. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 60c.

OSTRICH PLUME—The leaves are long, ruffled and frilled. The edges are curled like double curled parsley, making the leaves equally as desirable for garnishing. It stands well even during the hot summer months, while the leaves can be cut quite as early as those of other sorts and are unsurpassed for "greens," being available before any other vegetable. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

MUSTARD.

French, Moutarde.



Okra White Velvet.

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BY A. BLANC

OKRA OR GUMBO.

German, Hibiscus.

French, Gombo.

CULTURE—Plant in spring as soon as danger of frost has passed, in drills or in hills, 18 to 24 inches apart, cultivate same as Corn. The pods can be dried for winter use.

1 oz. sows 50 feet of drill.

This is a delicious vegetable. The young green pods make a healthful and nutritious soup, and when pickled are a fine salad.

WHITE VELVET—A valuable variety characterized by its round, smooth pods, free from ridges and seams. It is the most prolific Okra now offered, bearing 16 to 20 remarkably white pods per stalk; all well filled with tender, well-flavored fruit, rich in mucilaginous properties. Dried in the shade the pods can be used for soups at any time. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

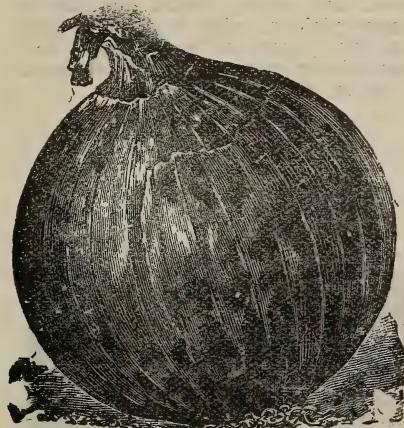
LONG GREEN POD—Dwarf plant, producing pods of unusual length, often 10 inches long when mature, very slim and of intensely green color. The best of all green sorts. Canned for winter use in large quantities. No other sort can compare with this. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

German. Zwiebel.

CULTURE—A strong, deep, rich and loamy soil is most suitable for this crop. As early in the spring as the ground is in working order harrow it thoroughly and make as fine and level as possible, sow thinly in drills one-fourth inch deep and fourteen inches apart. Keep the surface of the ground open and free from weeds, but do not ridge up to the growing bulbs. One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, 4 to 5 pounds to the acre.

There is no crop more generally grown than of the Onion and no vegetable in which the quality of the seed exerts a greater influence on the crop. Our stock is carefully grown from choice selected bulbs and is unsurpassed in quality or vitality.

Quality first and price after is our motto and in no place is it more appreciated than in onion seed.



Southport Red Globe.

and one of the best keepers of all American Onions; a splendid market or table Onion. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.

AUSTRALIAN BROWN—This onion is the most valuable that has been introduced in a generation. Is of medium size, wonderfully hard and solid, and most attractive for market, both in form and appearance. It is extremely early in ripening, and never makes any stiff necks or scullions. Every seed seems to produce a good size onion, and the bulbs begin to form very quickly. Planted with the Red Wethersfield, it has proved to be nearly four weeks earlier, and ripens more uniformly. It has good table qualities, and will keep in good condition longer than any other onion known. Its beautiful amber color, so different from any other onion, makes it a desirable market variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

YELLOW DANVERS—A fine variety of medium size, globular, mild flavor and very productive, ripens early and is a good keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.



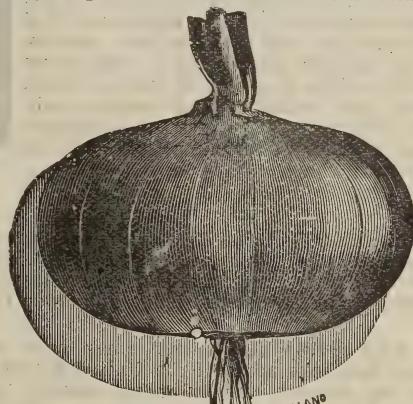
Australian Brown. NO. 1. 100 LB. \$2.00. NO. 2. 100 LB. \$2.00.

ONIONS.**French. Oignon.**

EXTRA EARLY RED—A medium size flat variety, an abundant producer and very uniform in shape and size, moderately strong flavored and comes into use nearly two weeks earlier than the Large Red Wethersfield, very desirable for early market use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.

LARGE RED WETHERSFIELD—This is the standard red variety. Large size, skin deep purple red, form round, somewhat flattened, flesh purplish white, moderately fine grained, mild flavor, very productive, the best keeper, and one of the most popular for general cultivation. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.

SOUTHPORT RED GLOBE—This improved variety is pronounced by many growers as the very best strain in cultivation. It is the earliest of the Globe varieties, large in size, uniformly perfect in shape and the largest cropper. It is also the most reliable for bottoming.



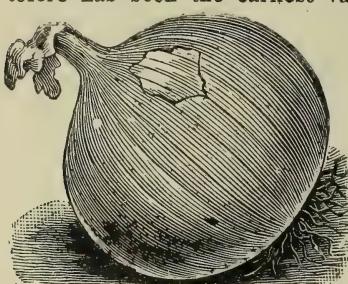
Large Red Wethersfield.

YELLOW STRASBURG or DUTCH—One of the oldest varieties; bulbs quite flat, or good size; skin yellow, of darker color than the Danvers; flesh white, of mild flavor; keeps well. This is the variety that is used mostly for growing Yellow Onion Sets. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS—A fine productive variety of medium size; globular; skin of a beautiful silver yellow color; flesh white, comparatively mild and well flavored. The yield per acre from seeds is very often six hundred bushels. The Yellow Globe Danvers is the most popular and one of the most profitable of all onions to grow for market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

EXTRA EARLY BARLETTA—This is a distinct new variety; the very earliest onion in cultivation. It is fully two weeks earlier than the Early White Queen which heretofore has been the earliest variety on the market. They are of pure paper white

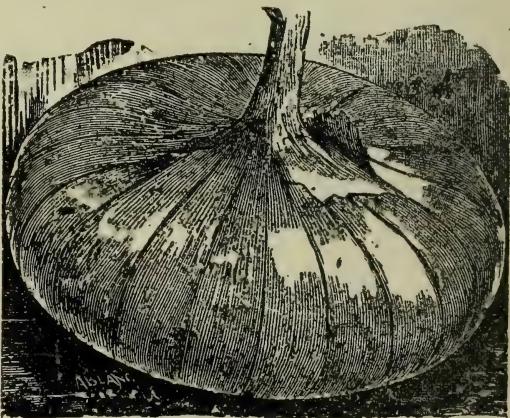
color, very mild and delicate in flavor, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in thickness. For table use and pickling it is most valuable. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.



White Globe.

WHITE PORTUGAL or SILVER-SKIN—A large, flat onion of mild flavor and great beauty, its clear white skin glistening like silver. A favorite with many for use when young as a salad or bunching onion, and for pickles; it is also a good keeper and fine for fall and early winter use. An excellent sort for gardeners who do not plant more than one variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; lb. \$2.75.

PRIZE TAKER—This is the large, beautiful onion that is seen every fall offered for sale at the fruit stands. The outside skin is of a rich straw color, while the flesh is white, sweet, mild and tender. They bottom well, are free from stiff necks and produce enormously. You cannot afford to do without them. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.



Mammoth Silver King.

MAMMOTH SILVER KING—An enormously large flat onion resembling the White Italian Tripoli, but is larger, slightly later and a better keeper, making it better suited for fall and winter market. Skin silvery white, flesh pure white, very tender and mild flavored. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

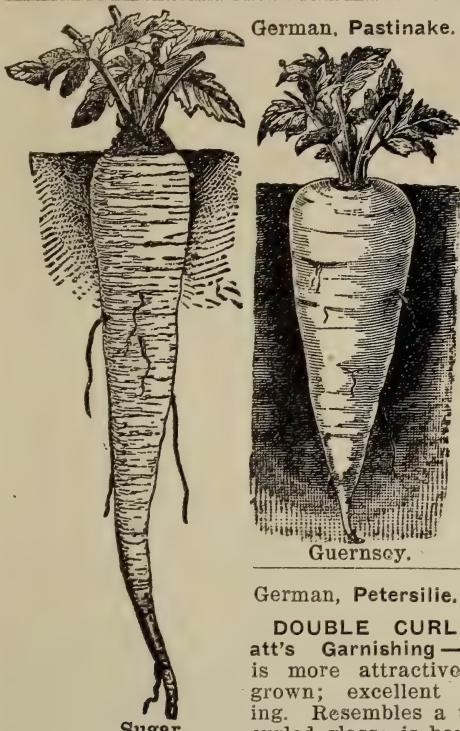
RED BERMUDA—Very early pale red onion grown extensively in the Bermudas and Southern parts of the United States for early shipping to Northern markets. Grown in our climate, the bulbs are smaller, but mature early and retain much of the mild, sweet flavor of the imported ones. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; lb. \$2.25.



WHITE BERMUDA—Mild flavor; white in color; otherwise same as the Red. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c; lb. \$2.50.

	Qt.	$\frac{1}{4}$ bu.	Bu.
Red Top Sets or Button	20c	\$1.25	\$4.50
Red Bottom Sets	20c	1.00	3.50
Yellow Bottom Sets	20c	1.00	3.50
White Bottom Sets	20c	1.25	4.50
Winter Top or Bottom Sets ready in July	15c	.50	1.50
White Multipliers	25c	1.25	4.50
One quart to 40 feet drill; 8 bushels per acre.			

Postage 10 cents per quart extra. Prices subject to fluctuation.



German, Pastinake.

Guernsey.

Sugar.

German, Petersilie.

DOUBLE CURLED or Myatt's Garnishing—No variety is more attractive when well grown; excellent for garnishing. Resembles a tuft of finely curled glass; is hardy and slow to run to seed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

MOSS—or **Triple Curled**—The leaves finely cut and curled of dark green color. Extra one for garnishing and culinary purposes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

German, Erbse.

CULTURE—The hardy, round-seeded sorts, such as First and Best and Alaska, may be planted very early in the spring, as soon as it is possible to prepare the ground. Plant in rows three feet apart, about two inches apart in the row and cover it two inches deep.

One quart for seventy-five feet of drill, two to three bushels. If by mail, postage 15c per quart, 8c per pint extra.

All wrinkled peas remain longer in season, are more delicate in flavor, and are sweeter than smoother sorts, for as in sugar corn, the wrinkled appearance indicates a greater amount of saccharine matter.

PARSLEY.

French, Persil.



PARSNIPS.

French, Panais.

CULTURE—They do the best in deep, rich, sandy soil, but will make good roots on any soil which is deep and mellow and moderately rich. As the seed is sometimes slow to germinate, it should be sown as early as possible in drills 15 inches apart; cover one-half inch deep, and press the soil firmly over the seed; give frequent cultivation, and thin the plants six or eight to the foot.

One ounce to 200 ft. of drill, 4 to 5 lbs. in drills per acre, 2 to 3 ft. apart thinned to 6 inch.

SUGAR or **HOLLOW CROWN**—Best variety for general purposes; extremely smooth and even and of fine flavor. Very hardy and will keep through winter without protection. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

GUERNSEY—Roots comparatively short, ending somewhat abruptly, with a small tap root; grows mostly below the surface; has very smooth, clean skin, and is easily distinguished by the leaves arising from a cavity on the top or crown of the root. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

PARSLEY.

French, Persil.

PEAS.

French, Pois.

CULTURE—The hardy, round-seeded sorts, such as First and Best and Alaska, may be planted very early in the spring, as soon as it is possible to prepare the ground. Plant in rows three feet apart, about two inches apart in the row and cover it two inches deep.

One quart for seventy-five feet of drill, two to three bushels. If by mail, postage 15c per quart, 8c per pint extra.

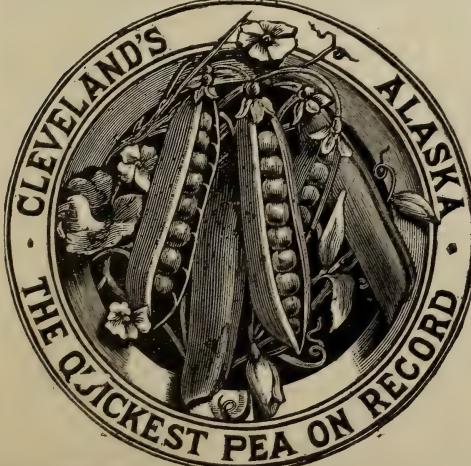
All wrinkled peas remain longer in season, are more delicate in flavor, and are sweeter than smoother sorts, for as in sugar corn, the wrinkled appearance indicates a greater amount of saccharine matter.

EXTRA EARLY SORTS.

ALASKA—or **Earliest of All**—Without doubt the earliest and best smooth blue Pea, ranking with the First and Best as to evenness, uniformity in ripening and earliness. Ripens all the crop at once and an invaluable variety for market gardeners and canners. Vines two to two and one-half feet high. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

FIRST AND BEST—This is our standard Extra Early Pea and market gardeners' favorite. Vigorous, 20 to 24 inches in height, pods long and well filled and very productive. Peas of good size and of fine quality, second to none in early maturity; nearly the whole crop can be taken in two pickings. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

GRADUS—This is the most attractive novelty of recent years, its large, handsome pods resembling Telephone in shape and size, well filled with large peas, ripening the earliest, and is certain to be eagerly sought. Habit vigorous, very quick



ripening the earliest, and is certain to be eagerly sought.

to germinate and push to maturity, foliage large, pale green in color; pods long, straight, slightly rounded at the point; seed large, wrinkled, cream color, height three feet. Pkt. 10c; qt. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.00.

THOS. LAXTON—The only rival to the famous Gradus—as a long-podded extreme-early wrinkled pea—and in some respects even better—the Growth is identical, but the pods are a deeper, richer green and square at the end. In the judgment of experts, Thos. Laxton is even sweeter and finer in flavor, while as the large peas are of a deeper green they present a more attractive appearance on the table. The crop ripens only three to four days after Gradus. Pkt. 10c; qt. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.00.

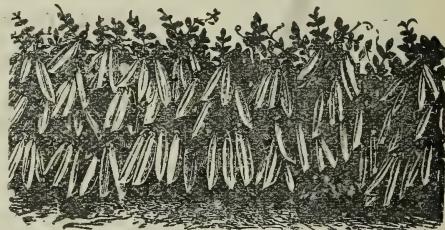
SUTTON'S EXCELSIOR—This new Pea takes the place in the Extra-Early class that is now so acceptably filled by Stratagem and Telephone in the later sorts. It grows to a height of about 12 to 14 inches, showing a great abundance of its long, broad, straight pods of a pale green color. By mail, postpaid, pkt. 10c, qt. 45c; by express, qt. 30c; pk. \$1.70, bu. \$6.25.

SECOND EARLY.

PREMIUM LITTLE GEM—This variety is a little larger growing than the American Wonder, the height being usually from ten to fifteen inches, is more branched, bears larger pods and more of them, while the green peas are of excellent flavor. We think this to be, all things considered, the very best dwarf wrinkled pea for general use. Almost as early as the American Wonder. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

TELEPHONE—Very productive, of fine quality and excellent sugary flavor. Pods grow very large and closely packed. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

AMERICAN WONDER—A variety whose stout branching vines grow only from ten to twelve inches high, and are covered with long, well filled pods of exceedingly sweet, tender peas. Nearly as early as First and Best. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.75.



AMERICAN WONDER PEAS.

TOM THUMB—An early dwarf pea, very productive; grows about nine inches high. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.75.

ADMIRAL DEWEY—The very best, long podded, large vine, wrinkled pea yet introduced. Pods of the largest size, frequently 6 inches in length, rounded in point, deep green in color and well filled with large peas of the richest flavor; height three and one-half feet. Pkt. 10c; pt. 25c; qt. 35c; pk. \$2.00.

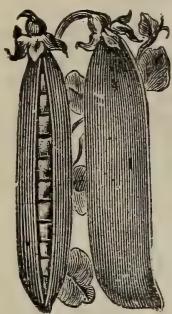
BLISS ABUNDANCE—Pods three to four and one-half inches long, roundish and well filled with large, excellent peas. The most striking feature to branch directly from the roots forming a veritable bush; grows from fifteen to eighteen inches high. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.



Bliss Everbearing

particularly rich flavor. Unsurpassed in quality and very productive, continuing a long time in bearing. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; pk. \$1.50.

BLISS EVERBEARING—Grows from one and one-half to two feet high, of branching habit, pods from three to four inches long; containing from six to eight of the very largest peas, of



Nott's Excelsior.

NOTT'S EXCELSIOR—This is a very fine, new, extra early Dwarf Wrinkled Pea, foliage dark green and rather heavy; stem close jointed. The pods average fully one-third larger than the American Wonder, and while it may not always be quite so early, by a few days, are all ready for picking at one time. Each pod contains six to eight large peas, which are of unusually sweet flavor; so closely are the peas packed that they are flattened against each other. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.75.

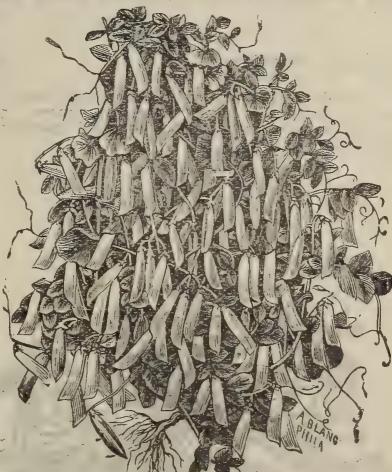
LATE VARIETIES.

HORSFORD'S MARKET GARDEN—A grand wrinkled variety. The vines are two feet high, very regular in growth. It is a prolific bearer and yields abundant

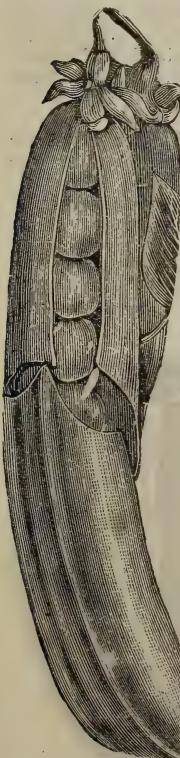
ly. Pods medium size, numerous and full of peas of a delicious sweet flavor. No pea grown better meets the requirements of the market-gardener in this locality where the crops are subject to dry weather. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

IMPROVED STRATAGEM—Vine of medium height, but stout, with large, light green leaves, and bearing near the top, a good number large, well filled pods, fine quality; it is recommended very highly. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

CHAMPION OF ENGLAND—Universally admitted to be one of the richest and best flavored peas grown, and very productive. Height four or five feet. Pkt. 5c; qt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.25.



Horsford's Market Garden.



DWARF CHAMPION—This is a dwarf or bush of the old favorite, Champion of England. Except for its tall vines it has always been considered the best of all the late peas. The new form is just about perfection. It grows about fifteen inches high, stiff stalked and close jointed. Literally loaded down with big, fat pods. Peas large, thin skinned and of most delicious flavor. If you want a really sweet, heavy yielding, late pea that will not need stakes, this is the one. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.50.

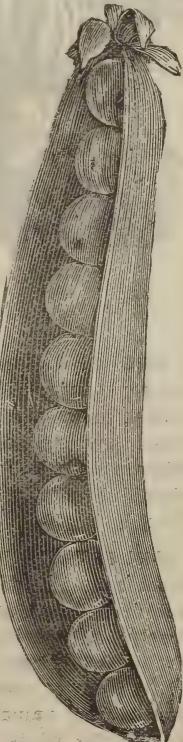
LARGE WHITE MARROWFAT—One of the oldest varieties in cultivation and a favorite market sort. Pods large, well filled and of excellent quality. Pkt. 5c; qt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

BLACK EYE MARROWFAT—An excellent variety, growing about five feet high; pods large, a prolific bearer and can be recommended as one of the very best Marrowfat sorts. Pkt. 5c; qt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.00.

PRIDE OF THE MARKET—A round, blue pea, with pods of enormous size, well filled. Requires no sticks and unequaled for productiveness. Of vigorous growth, attaining a height of eighteen to twenty-four inches. Pkt. 5c; qt. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$1.60.

DWARF SUGAR, EDIBLE PODS—Can be used in green state like string beans. Pkt. 5c; qt. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. \$2.00.

Pride of the Market.



Stratagem.

FIELD PEAS—Field Peas deserve more general attention for fodder than they now receive. In the North for dairy cows and for hogs, they are fully equal to corn and about six weeks earlier. For cows, the crop should be cut and fed green. For hogs alone it can be used as pasturage. Field Peas can be sown either alone or with oats as early as the condition of the soil will permit. If the stubble from green winter rye or other crops cut in June be turned under and sown to mixed peas and oats, it will furnish a large amount of forage in August when grass pasture is usually short. As fertilizer Field Peas should be plowed under when in blossom. They will grow on land that will not produce clover. Canada Field, per $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. 60c; bu. \$2.00.

German, Pfeffer.

PEPPER.

French, Piment.

CULTURE—Sow in hot bed early in April and transplant to the open ground when the weather is favorable, in warm, mellow soil, in rows 18 inches apart. May also be sown in open ground when all danger of frost is past and the soil is warm. One ounce to 2,000 plants.



Golden Dawn.

GOLDEN DAWN MANGO—Plants quite dwarf but very prolific. Fruit medium in size and of inverted bell shape, rich golden yellow color, with very thick, sweet, mild flavored flesh. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

LARGE BELL—or Bull Nose—An early variety of mild flavor; rind thick and fleshy. Is a favorite for use as pickles or in its crude state. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

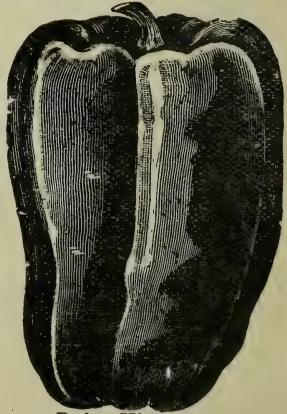
LONG RED CAYENNE—A long, slim, pointed pod and when ripe of a bright red color. Very strong and pungent. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

RUBY KING—An exceedingly large and handsome pepper of mild flavor; the fruit a bright, ruby red. It can be sliced for salads or eaten with salt and vinegar, like tomatoes and cucumbers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c.

CHINESE GIANT—Double the size of "Ruby King"—Not only is it early in ripening and immensely productive for so large a pepper, but its enormous size will cause it to sell most readily. The monstrous fruits are of thick, blocky form and of most brilliant glossy scarlet. All are uniformly of most "enormous" size. The flesh is extremely mild and makes an excellent salad sliced and served like tomatoes. Pkt. 10c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

RED CHILI—A late variety, used in the manufacture of pepper sauce. The bright, rich red pods are about two inches long, one-third to one-half inch in diameter at the base, tapering to a sharp point, and exceedingly pungent when ripe. Requires a long, warm season. The plants should be started quite early in hot beds. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

CELESTIAL—Is not only a most useful but one of the most beautiful peppers in existence. The plants begin to set in peppers early, and continue until frost, branching freely and bearing profusely. The peppers when growing are of a delicate creamy color, changing to an intense, vivid scarlet, making plant of the most striking beauty and a very valuable ornament for the garden in the fall and in the winter as a house plant. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 80c.

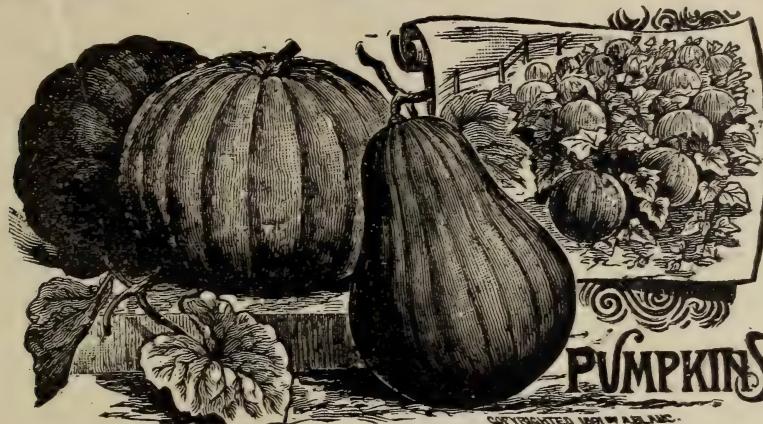


Ruby King.

German, Kuerbisse.

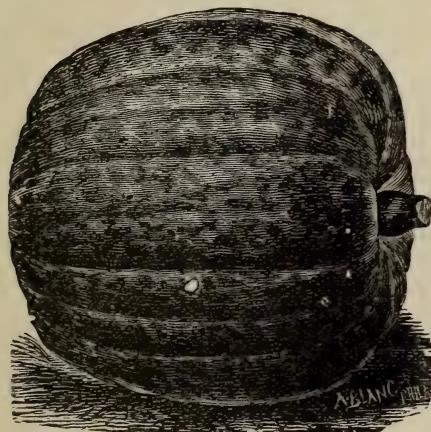
PUMPKIN.

French, Courge.



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One ounce to 10 to 15 hills, three pounds to an acre in hills 8x8 ft. apart thinned out to 3 good plants, two pounds if planted in corn.



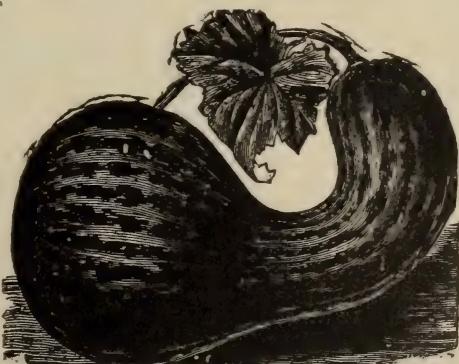
Connecticut Field.

LARGE CHEESE—One of the best for field culture; cheese shaped, yellow flesh, deep and fine grained. Used largely for canning. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

JAPANESE PIE—The flesh is very thick, nearly solid, the seed cavity being very small, usually fine grained, dry and sweet, having much the same taste and appearance of sweet potatoes. They ripen early, keep well and produce largely. The seeds are peculiarly marked and sculptured in Japanese characters. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

KENTUCKY FIELD—A splendid variety; large flattened, light green and yellow, with very thick, sweet, tender yellow flesh. Either for table use or for feeding stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

CONNECTICUT FIELD—One of the best for field culture; can be grown with corn to good advantage; largely used for stock for winter feeding. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.



Casaw.

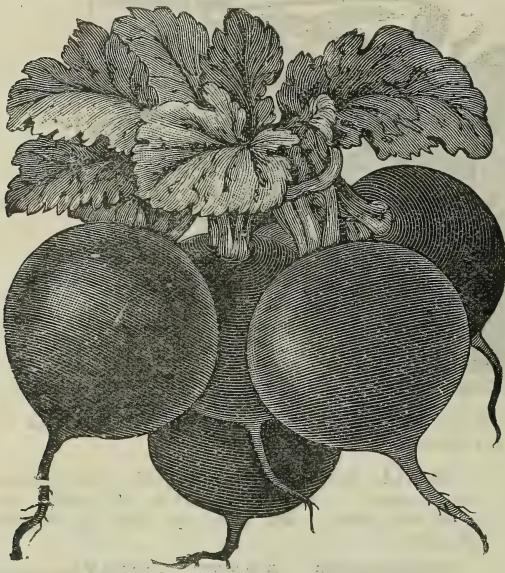
SMALL SUGAR—Very prolific, fine grained and sugary, used extensively for table use, also for stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

TENNESSEE SWEET POTATO—Grows pear-shaped, medium sized, a little ribbed; flesh thick, creamy white, remarkably fine grained, dry and brittle. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

CASHAW—or Crook Neck—Long, yellow crook neck; splendid for table use or feeding, fine grained and sweet. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

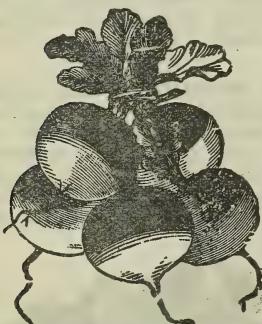
KING OF THE MAMMOTHS—No other pumpkin ever introduced has ever reached such enormous weights. Flesh and skin of bright yellow, very fine grained, of splendid quality, and notwithstanding its enormous size, it is one of the best pie pumpkins grown, and a good keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

German, Radies—Rettig.

RADISH.

Early Scarlet Button.

PHILADELPHIA WHITE BOX—A white turnip-shaped radish of extra fine quality. Its short top and rapid growth make it most suitable for growing under glass, in frames or boxes, as well as for early sowing in the open ground. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

Scarlet Turnip,
White tip.

WHITE TURNIP—Like the scarlet in shape, but in color pure white. It is later and will bear heat longer without becoming spongy. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

YELLOW SUMMER TURNIP ROOTED—Very symmetrical and uniform, nearly round, with grayish-white skin, covered with a bright yellow russeting, which makes it very attractive. The flesh is compact, white and rather pungent. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

EARLY WHITE, OLIVE SHAPED—Like Scarlet, Olive Shaped, except that the roots are clear white and a little longer. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

EARLY SCARLET, OLIVE SHAPED—In the form of olive and terminating in a very thin tap root. Skin scarlet; flesh rose colored, tender and excellent. Well adapted for forcing. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 70c.

EARLY SCARLET GLOBE—This variety is one of the finest for forcing and market gardening purposes. Shape roundish oval; large brilliant red; flesh white, solid, crisp and very mild; tops small. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

GOLDEN GLOBE—A good summer sort, of fine quality and rapid growth. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

FRENCH BREAKFAST—A medium sized radish, olive shaped, small top, quick growth and tender. Excellent variety for the table. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

WOOD'S EARLY FRAME—Fully ten days earlier than Long Scarlet, shape not quite so long. An excellent forcing or early market sort. Color scarlet, fine flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

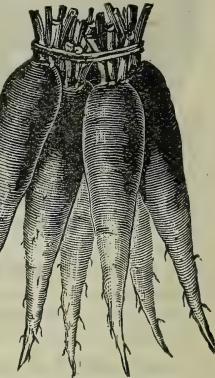
French, Radis.

CULTURE—One ounce will sow 100 feet of drill, 8 to 10 lbs. per acre. For first crop sow as early in the spring as the ground can be worked, and every two weeks throughout the season, for succession. A warm, sandy loam, made rich and light by strong manure is the best. Sow in drills 10 to 12 inches apart. The winter varieties should be sown in July and August. 1 to 3 inch thinned out in the rows.

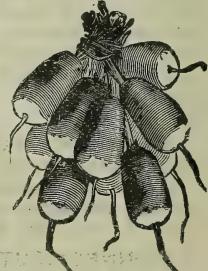
EARLY SCARLET BUTTON—As its name indicates, a small, round, red radish of very fine flavor, crisp and tender. A favorite with gardeners for its remarkable earliness. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 75.

EARLY SCARLET TURNIP—A small, round, red, turnip-shaped radish; with a small top and of very quick growth, mild and crisp when young. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

SCARLET TURNIP, WHITE TIPPED—A beautiful variety, deep scarlet, white tipped. Recommended to gardeners as an excellent early variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

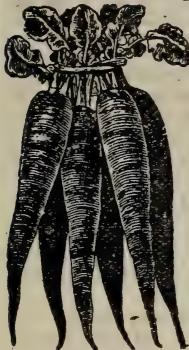


Long Brightest Scarlet.



French Breakfast.

CRIMSON GIANT—This new variety, introduced two years ago, differs radically from all other existing sorts. Its roots attain more than double the size of those of other globe varieties, without becoming pithy or hollow. The New Giant develops roots 6 to 7 inches around, weighing over an ounce, their pure white flesh remaining firm, crisp and of mildest flavor. The roots are almost perfect globes, of a deep crimson color. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.



Long Scarlet
for use in about twenty-five days after sowing; color remarkably bright, fiery scarlet, slightly tipped with white; flesh crisp and tender. This is a choice radish, try it.

CHARTIER—Although too strong growing to be used for forcing, it is of the very best for sowing out doors. Roots scarlet rose above, shading into white at the tip. Flesh white, crisp and mild-flavored. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

GLASS RADISH—So named on account of its flesh, which is transparent white, crisp, mild flavor, and brittle, even when grown to a large size. It is a long radish, pink with white tip, and is very uniform in growth. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

LONG WHITE VIENNA—or **Lady Finger**—This radish is the finest long white radish in cultivation. It is most beautiful in shape; white color; both skin and flesh are pure snow white; crisp; brittle and of rapid growth. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.



NEW LONG STRING RADISHES—Another Japanese variety, very peculiar for its shape, grows about three feet long, thickness two to three inches in circumference. This variety is used mostly for pickling purposes. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

NERIMA RADISH—Long shape also, very large and rather thick. All three varieties can be eaten raw the same as ours. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

WINTER VARIETIES.

CHINA ROSE WINTER—Form rather conical and smooth of bright rose color, flesh firm like Black Spanish, but more pungent; cultivate same as for that variety. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

CALIFORNIA MAMMOTH WINTER—It is pure white, about one foot long and two to three inches through, tapering regularly to the tip. Flesh is tender and crisp and keeps well through the winter. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

LONG BLACK SPANISH WINTER—Oblong, of very large size and firm texture, with dark green leaves. Is sown little earlier than fall turnips and should be stored in cellars for winter use. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

ROUND BLACK SPANISH—Of similar nature and quality of the Long, differing in shape. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.



Chartier.

NEW ICICLE—The roots of this new radish grow about four inches long, are slightly stump rooted and of transparent whiteness with short leaves, and makes its growth very quickly. It is of most excellent flavor and equally desirable for home use and market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.

WHITE STRASBURG—(Also called St. Louis White Summer)—A fine summer radish, remaining for a long time in an edible condition; grows quickly and withstands severe heat without injury. The roots are smooth, handsome, oblong, tapering shape, pure white skin and flesh which is firm, brittle and tender, and retains its crispness even when the roots are large. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

MAMMOTH SAKURAJIMA—The largest radish known; grows in its native country, Japan, to a weight of 21 lbs., and is used there as one of their principal vegetables, mostly boiled like beets. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.40.

FIVE POUND LOTS OF ONE VARIETY, AT 15c LESS PER POUND,
NOT PREPAID.

German, Raps.

For Greens—The young leaves are used as a salad, but its chief use is as a forage plant for green food. 20c lb.

RAPE.

French, Colza.

DWARF ESSEX—See page 51.

German, Rhabarber.

VICTORIA GIANT—This is a very large and late green variety, with round stalks of great length and thickness; produces a succession of stalks the whole season; held in high esteem by the market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

LINNEUS—Large and tender, very fine. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

RHUBARB ROOTS—\$1.00 per doz. prepaid; 50c per doz.; \$3.00 per 100 not prepaid.



Mammoth Sandwich Island.

German,
Speise Kuerbis.

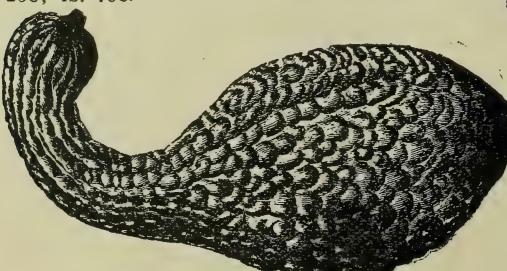
SQUASH.

French,
Courge.

1 oz. for 20 to 50 hills, according to size of seed; 3 to 5 lbs. to acre. 4x4 ft. for bush. 8x8 ft. for running varieties in hills.

EARLY YELLOW BUSH SCALLOP—or **Yellow Patty-Pan**—Orange yellow color, flat shape, smooth rind. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.

MAMMOTH WHITE BUSH—The fruit is a beautiful clear waxy-white instead of the yellowish white so often seen in the old stock, and is much larger. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 75c.



Giant Summer Crook Neck.

RAPE.

French, Colza.

DWARF ESSEX—See page 51.

RHUBARB or PIE PLANT.

French, Rhubarbe.

VICTORIA GIANT—This is a very large and late green variety, with round stalks of great length and thickness; produces a succession of stalks the whole season; held in high esteem by the market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

LINNEUS—Large and tender, very fine. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

RHUBARB ROOTS—\$1.00 per doz. prepaid; 50c per doz.; \$3.00 per 100 not prepaid.

German, Harferwurzel. **SALSIFY.**
or OYSTER PLANT.

French, Salsifis.

One ounce to about 60 feet of drill. 8 lbs. per acre.

MAMMOTH SANDWICH ISLAND—This new Salsify recently introduced from the Sandwich Islands grows fully double the size of the common variety, and is superior in quality. It is pure white in color and is invaluable to market gardeners. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c; lb. \$1.25.

SPINACH.

French, Epinard.

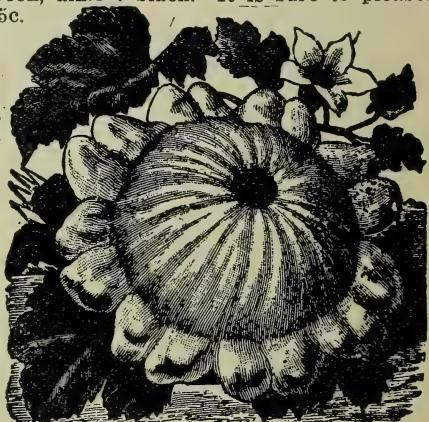
1 oz. for 100 ft. drill, 10 to 12 lbs. in drills. 15 lbs. broadcast for an acre.

BLOOMSDALE, or Savoy Leaved—Of upright growth; leaves curled and crimped, thick and fleshy. Keeps well after cutting. Suitable for fall sowing. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c.

LONG STANDING—Leaves dark green and thick. Not inclined to run to seed for a long time. Very popular with market gardeners. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c.

ROUND THICK LEAVED VIROFLAY—One of the best market sorts for spring or autumn sowing. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c.

VICTORIA—Matures later than other sorts. Leaves broad and thick, very dark green, almost black. It is sure to please. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 35c.

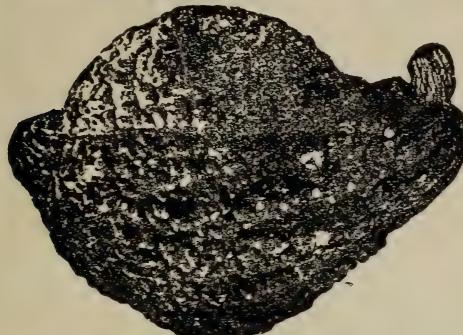


Mammoth White Bush.

MAMMOTH SUMMER CROOK-NECK—It's the best summer squash, and for these reasons: It is twice as large as the ordinary Summer Crook-neck, far more warty and several days earlier. This combination of earliness, large size and wartiness, which adds so much to its attractiveness, makes it altogether the most desirable squash for the market and private garden. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. 90c.

WINTER VARIETIES.

BOSTON MARROW—A much esteemed variety; a good keeper and of unsurpassed flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 90c.



Chicago Warty Hubbard.

MAMMOTH CHILI—The largest squash grown, often weighing from two to three hundred pounds; very profitable for stock feeding; remarkably productive. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

CHICAGO WARTED HUBBARD—This seems to be, by all odds, the best strain of Hubbard squash we have ever grown. Some of its good points are large size, dark green, almost black color, all looking alike, and withal distinguished by a dense covering of knots ("warts"); thick fleshed, of first-class quality; a good keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; lb. 80c.

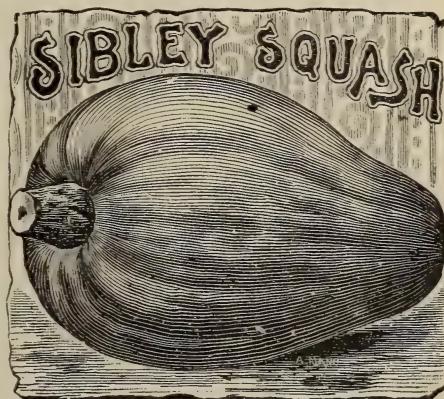
FORDHOOK—Fine grain, very sweet and productive. Can be used at any time of their growth. Skin very thin; good keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

MARBLEHEAD—Remarkable for its keeping qualities and rich flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

WINTER CROOK NECK—The most certain of any to produce a crop, its strong growing vines suffer less from insects than any other sort. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

SIBLEY—or Pike's Peak—Very productive, of vigorous growth and matures same time as the Hubbard, although the quality is considered improved after being housed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 30c; lb. \$1.00.

HUBBARD—A general favorite and more largely grown as a late sort than any other; flesh fine grained, dry and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 65c.



German, Tabak.

TOBACCO.

CONNECTICUT SEED LEAF—In many northern states and in Canada this variety is a staple crop. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

HAVANA—From pure Cuban grown seed. When grown in this country commands a high price for cigar stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

MISSOURI BROAD LEAF—Extensively grown in Kansas and Missouri; the large, broad leaves are used for the wrappers. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c.

WHITE BURLEY—Largely used for the manufacture of cigars, as the leaf of this variety readily absorbs a large quantity of manufacturing material. Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

GOLD FINDER—A yellow Oronoko crossed on White Burley; has the shape and habit of the Oronoko. Especially recommended for Missouri and Kansas planters. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00.

WE PAY POSTAGE on Vegetable Seeds, except on Beans, Peas and Corn, where 15c per quart is required extra; and on Onion Sets, where 10c is required.

SLUG SHOT is good for driving off bugs on Melons, Squashes, Cucumbers, etc. See prices in back of Catalogue.

5 lbs. or more Squash not prepaid; 15c less per lb.

To grow choice vegetables, you must buy choice seeds. We have them.

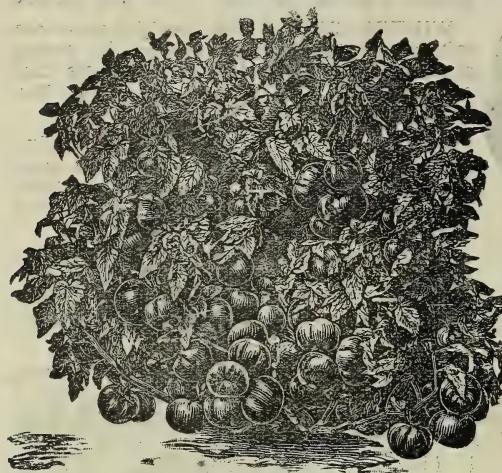
German, Liebesapfel.

One ounce for about fifteen hundred plants; 2 oz. per acre. 4 to 5 ft. each way.

LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY—The smoothest and best of the large Purple Sorts. Vine

large, vigorous and heavy bearers; fruit large, uniform in size, very smooth, color of skin pink; flesh light pink and of an excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

DWARF CHAMPION TOMATO—A new and valuable variety, entirely different from all other sorts in style of growth; being dwarf and compact, stands straight up with thick, short jointed stems, and on this account it is very valuable, as it can be planted exceedingly close and still leave plenty of room to gather the fruit. An EXTRA EARLY sort, and, therefore, valuable to market gardeners, as the first tomatoes in the market always command the highest price. The fruit is purplish pink color, round and smooth, greatly resembling the Acme; flesh very solid and of the finest quality. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 70c; lb. \$2.25.



Dwarf Champion.

SPARKS' EARLIANA—Probably no early tomato introduced in many years has attracted so much attention and has so large a sale as Sparks' Earliana. Early tomatoes are invariably small in size. This valuable new variety, originated by Geo. C. Sparks, of New Jersey, is not only extremely early, but is remarkable for its large size, handsome shape and beautiful bright red color. Its solidity and fine qualities are fully equal to many of the best late varieties. Extra early tomatoes are one of the most profitable crops for the market gardener. You will make no mistake by planting Sparks' Earliana. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

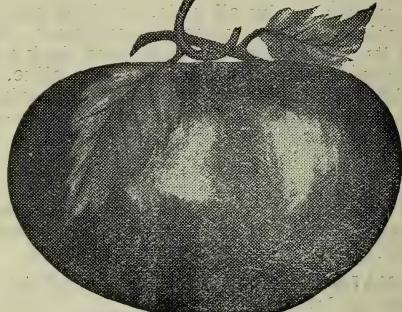


LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY TOMATO. both for private and market garden. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

LIVINGSTON'S PERFECTION—Fruit is almost round, ripens clear up to the stem, is solid and rich in flavor, fine for shipping. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

LIVINGSTON'S FAVORITE—One of the largest and most perfect shaped varieties. Ripens evenly and early and holds its color to the end of the season. Very prolific, has few seeds and bears shipping well. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

—CRAZBHUH C RRAW OS



Sparks' Earliana.

PONDEROSA—In addition to its ponderous size it is also very solid, there being but few seeds in this tomato. In color it is a beautiful crimson throughout, and when sliced makes quite an ornamental as well as useful dish upon the table. Although so large it is quite early. Pkt. 5c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.00; lb. \$3.50.

ATLANTIC PRIZE—This is one of the largest, smoothest, best flavored and brightest colored extra early tomato. Vine medium size with few leaves, very hardy, bearing the fruit low down on the stem and in enormous quantities. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.

MATCHLESS—This is undoubtedly one of the best main crop tomatoes in cultivation. The solidity, absence of core, size and color of fruit, together with its freedom from rot, all unite in making this well worthy of the name of "Matchless." Fine

both for private and market garden. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; lb. \$1.75.



Trucker's Favorite.
be excelled. It is in every way a desirable variety for market gardeners. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.25.

LIVINGSTON'S STONE — This variety has attained great favor with canners, southern growers and market gardeners everywhere. Its solidity and carrying qualities are remarkable. Its color is a desirable red, shape perfectly smooth, and thicker from stem to blossom end than most varieties, making it very handsome and salable. All speak in the highest terms of its beautiful color, its unequalled firmness or some of its other good points. Price postpaid. Pkt. 5c; oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c; lb. \$2.00.

We also can supply:

	Pkt.	oz.	$\frac{1}{4}$ lb.
Yellow Plum.....	5c	25c	60c
Golden Queen.....	5c	25c	50c
Yellow Pear.....	5c	25c	75c
Red Cherry.....	5c	25c	75c

OUR TOMATO SEED has all been grown by Tomato Specialists, who plant for seed only. It is not as cheap as that from canning factories, but is is GOOD and RELIABLE and will give satisfaction. Special prices to canners and large growers.

German, Weisse Ruebe.

1 oz. 250 ft. of drill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lbs. for acre, 15 to 30 inches apart 3 to 12 inches in the row, according to size of turnips after matured, in drills, 3 lbs. broadcast.

PURPLE TOP MILAN Extra Early—The earliest in cultivation. The bulb is very flat, of medium size, quite smooth, with bright purple top; leaves few, short, and of light color, growing very compact and making an exceedingly small and neat top. The pure white flesh is of the choicest quality; hard, solid and fine grained. It is an excellent keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 60c.



Purple Top Milan.

TURNIPS.

French, Navet.

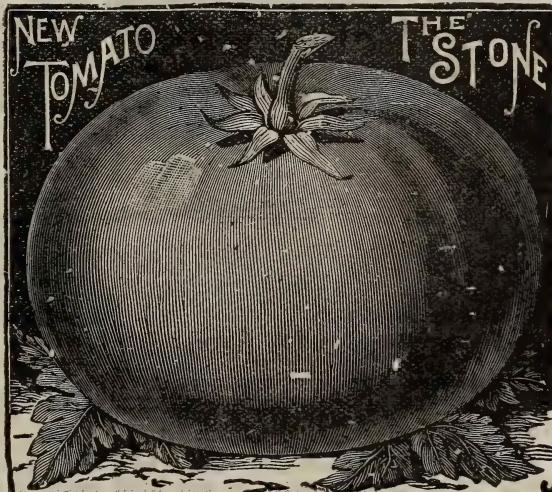
1 oz. 250 ft. of drill; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 lbs. for acre, 15 to 30 inches apart 3 to 12 inches in the row, according to size of turnips after matured, in drills, 3 lbs. broadcast.

AMERICAN PURPLE TOP—This is an early variety and a great favorite for table use; form exceedingly flat like a broad disk in shape, and of medium size, color purple or dark red above ground, white below, flesh white, fine grained and tender. Popular for garden or field culture. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

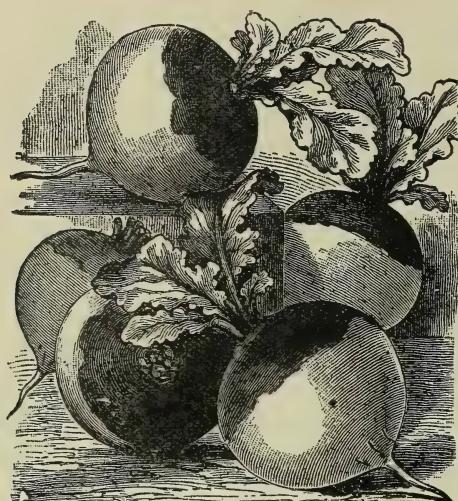
WHITE FLAT DUTCH—Early—An early, white fleshed, strap-leaved variety, usually sown for early summer use, very early in the spring, of quick growth, mild and excellent flavor. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

SEVEN-TOP OR FORRESTER—(Winter Greens)—Used for winter greens, does not produce a good bulb; desirable only for its tops. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

WHITE EGG—Its shape is nearly oval or egg; flesh very firm and fine grained, thin and perfectly smooth skin, and both flesh and skin are of snowy whiteness. Its flavor is of the best. Oz. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.



GOLDEN BALL—One of the most delicate and sweet-fleshed turnips in use. Not of large size, but hard, firm and of excellent flavor. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.



Purple Top White Globe.

PURPLE TOP WHITE GLOBE—Large, white, valuable alike for table and stock. Not so early as the flat sorts, but the largest yielder of any turnip on the list and is the leading variety on the Kansas City market. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

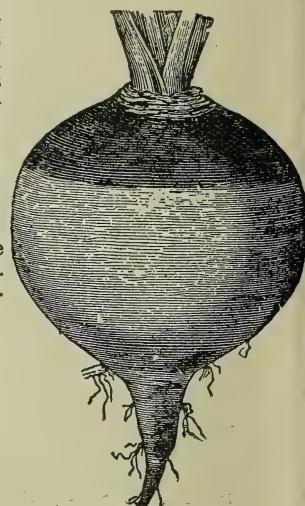
AMBER GLOBE—Hardy, productive and a good keeper. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 20c; lb. 50c.

COW-HORN—Is without question a delicate and good flavored sort, and grows in favor both in the market and family garden; a distinct feature is its rapid growth. This variety is pure white, except a dash of green at the crown and in shape is long like the carrot, and generally crooked, hence its name. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

RUTA BAGAS.

SKIRVING'S PURPLE TOP YELLOW RUTA BAGA—The leading variety principally grown for stock. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

SWEET GERMAN—Flesh white, hard and firm, partaking much of the nature of the Ruta Baga; must be sown much earlier than a white turnip. In the autumn and early winter it is apt to be hard, but mellows like an apple by keeping. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.



Ruta Baga.

SWEET AND MEDICINAL HERBS.

Varieties with a * are Perennials.

	Pkt.	Oz.
Anise (Anis) used for seasoning and garnishing.....	5c	10c
*Balm (Melisse) used for cooking purposes.....	5c	25c
Basil, Sweet (Basilicum) used for flavoring soups, etc.....	5c	15c
Borage (Gurkenkraut) leaves are used as salad.....	5c	15c
Caraway (Kuemmel) seeds used medically and in bread, cheese, etc.....	5c	10c
Chamomile (Camille) used medicinally.....	5c	60c
Coriander (Koriander) seeds used for flavoring.....	5c	10c
Dandelion (Loewenzahn) used very early in spring for greens.....	5c	25c
Dill (Dill) used for flavoring cucumbers, etc.....	5c	10c
*Fennel (Fenchel) seeds used for flavoring med. tea.....	5c	10c
*Lavender (Lavendel) for oil and distilled water.....	5c	10c
Marjoram (Majoran) for seasoning meats, etc.....	5c	10c
*Rosemary (Rosmarin) for seasoning and flavoring.....	5c	40c
*Rue (Raute) used medicinally.....	5c	15c
Sage (Salbei) used in medicine and for seasoning and dressing.....	5c	15c
Saffron (Safron) used medicinally.....	5c	20c
*Summer Savory (Bohnenkraut) for flavoring.....	5c	10c
*Sorrel (Sauerampfer) used for salad.....	5c	20c
*Thyme (Thymian) for seasoning.....	5c	30c
*Wormwood (Wermuth) used medicinally.....	5c	20c

Flower Seeds

We take pleasure in presenting to you our revised Flower Seed List, embracing only the best and most popular varieties. Our Flower Seed trade has increased very rapidly the last few years, which is very gratifying to us as it speaks well for the quality of the seed we send out.

**FLOWER SEEDS SENT POSTAGE PAID AT THESE PRICES.
FULL CULTURAL DIRECTIONS ON EACH PACKAGE.**

Annuals grow from the seed, bloom and perish in one season. **Biennials** generally bloom the first and second years and then die. **Perennials** bloom the second year and every year thereafter, some perishing after three or four years, others continue indefinitely.

ADLUMIA (Climbing Fumitory)—A most beautiful and graceful climber thriving in a sheltered situation and climbing by its tendrils to any object within its reach. It is sometimes known as Mountain Fringe, Wood Fringe and Alleghany Vine. The beautiful pink and white flowers are produced in abundance during the three summer months. It is biennial and makes but little growth the first season. Height 15 feet.

ALYSSUM, SWEET—A favorite flower for bouquets, white, very fragrant, and producing a succession of blooms through the summer, and until after severe frosts. Always wanted when a bouquet is to be made. Height 1 foot. Hardy annual.

Alyssum Maritimum (Sweet), per pkt. 5c; per oz. 25c.

Little Gem—or Carpet of Snow, per pkt. 5c; oz. 35c.

AGERATUM—Mixed—One of the best of Summer-flowering plants, grown from seeds. The plants start readily, grow rapidly and soon come into bloom, and when they begin to bloom they flower uninterruptedly throughout the season. During the hot, dry summer months there are no brighter or more freely produced flowers. Pkt. 5c.

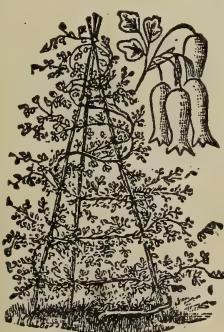
ASTERS—It seems scarcely necessary to speak of the merits of such universally grown favorites as these, yet there may be some who are not aware of the great strides that have been made in recent years, and of the distinct new races that have been originated.

GERMAN QUILLED—(Fine Mixed)—Pkt. 5c; oz. 50c. **Victoria**, Finest mixed, Pkt. 10c. **Betteridge Prize Quilled**, Finest mixed, pkt. 5c; oz. 50c. **All the Best Dwarf Sorts**, mixed, pkt. 5c; oz. 50c.

BALLOON VINE—(Cardiospermum Bermum)—A rapidly growing, handsome climber, with handsome foliage and with a peculiar inflated capsule, from which the plant derives its name. Half-hardy annual. Height 5 feet. Pkt. 5c.

BALSAMINA—

Very curious vine with ornamental foliage; fruit golden yellow, warty, and, when ripe, opens, showing its brilliant carmine interior; fine for rockwork. Height 10 feet.



Adlumia.

Balsam Apple and Balsam Pear, pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

BALSAM DOUBLE—(Lady's Slipper—Touch Me Not)—Among the showiest and most popular of summer garden annuals, forming dwarf, bushy plants, profusely covered with large double flowers of brilliant colors throughout the summer and autumn.

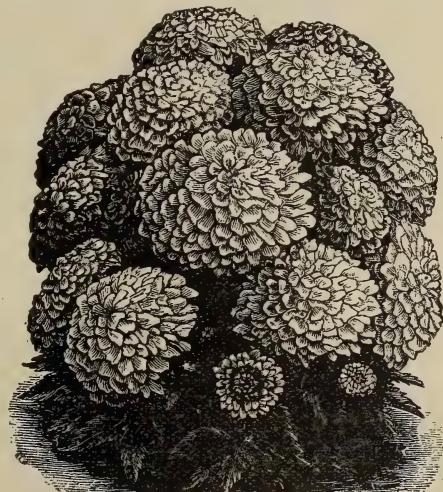
Double Rose mixed, pkt. 5c.

Improved Camellia, mixed, pkt. 10c.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON—Showy annual of easy culture.

Centaurea Cyanus, pkt. 5c.

Emperor William, blue, pkt. 5c.



German Quilled Aster.



Balsam.

COSMOS—The plant grows from four to six feet high, and is literally covered with large, single, Dahlia-like flowers, ranging through all shades of rose, purple, white, etc. Splendid for cutting; foliage feathery, mixed, pkt. 10c.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS—New and unique varieties. They are extremely variable, some are pure white, yellow or crimson, but the prevailing types are bronzy yellow, the florets tinged with red or lilac rose. Although mostly very double, there will be an occasionally semi-double, or even single, but these are almost equally charming. Finest mixed colors, imported from Japan, pkt. 5c and 10c.

COXCOMB—A highly ornamental plant, producing crested heads of flowers, somewhat resembling a cock's comb. There are many colors and shapes, but the scarlet and crimson ones are the most brilliant



DOUBLE COLUMBINE.

CALENDULA—This has been a favorite for many years. Blooms from June until frost. If potted in the fall, and placed in a sunny window, will bloom all winter.

All Colors, mixed Pkt. 5c.

COLUMBINE—(*Aquilegia*)—A most desirable border plant in all its many varieties. It forms large clumps, blooms early, long and abundantly, is quite hardy, useful for cutting and elegant in habit. Double mixed, pkt. 5c.

CALLIOPSIS—(*Coreopsis*)—These beautiful "Bright Eyes" are showy bedding annuals, with large, bright flowers borne in profusion all summer long, and succeeding almost everywhere. They are elegant for garden decoration and fine for cutting. Height 2 feet. Bi-color, mixed, pkt. 5c.

CANDYTUFT—Dwarf plants, flowering profusely throughout the whole season; great favorites for beds, edging, pots, borders, etc. Mixed annual sorts, pkt. 5c.

Cinerarias are among the most showy and useful of winter flowering plants. They are unable to endure much heat, preferring a low temperature, but must not be subjected to frost.

Maritima Candidissima, pkt. 5c.

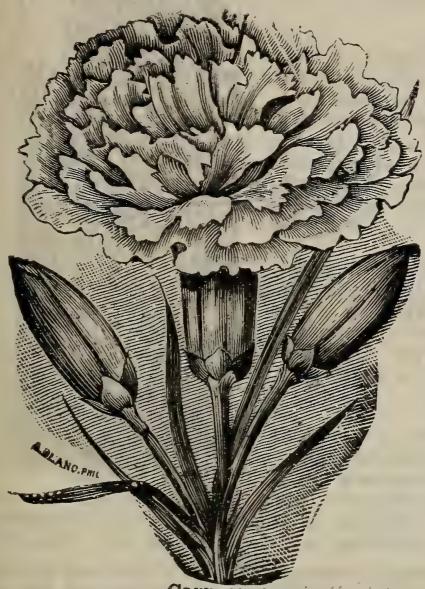


Blue Emperor, Bachelor's Button. and rich. The oftener they are transplanted or shifted, the more beautiful they grow. Height 1 to 3 feet. Mixed colors, pkt. 5c.

COBEA—A fine rapid growing annual climber, with handsome foliage and large, beautiful, well-shaped flower. Seeds should be started in a hot bed or by a warm window in the house, in rather dry soil as they are apt to rot in open ground. In sowing, place the seed edge down, and do not water unless in a warm place, and the soil becomes very dry. A well established plant will run fifty feet in a season and cover a large veranda. Pkt. 5c.

CYPRESS VINE—Summer climbing annuals 15 to 25 feet high, with delicate feathery foliage and star shaped flowers borne in clusters, fine mixed colors, pkt. 5c.

DAHLIA—(Single Varieties)—From their grace and beauty are much used for cut flowers, also handsome bedding plants, flowering in great profusion in a large variety of colors. Seed sown in spring will produce plants that bloom from August until frost. Pkt. 5c.



Carnation.

given slight protection during winter. They are very pretty when in bloom, and deserve to be grown much more than they are. They commence blooming in April and continue to bloom until summer. They are not very particular as to soil, but should be grown where they have partial shade. Pkt. 10c.

GODETIA—Of hardy annuals, none are more beautiful than these. They are of a dwarf habit of growth, the flowers are of handsome shape, in the most brilliant as well as delicate colors, and are produced in marvelous profusion. Of easiest culture. A child can grow them. Many sorts and colors, mixed. Pkt. 5c.

FORGET-ME-NOT—(*Myosotis*)—The popular Forget-Me-Not bushy plants, six to twelve inches high, bearing clusters of lovely small flowers. Fine mixed, pkt. 5c.

FOXGLOVE—Showy and useful plant for the border; flowers borne in tall spikes, bell or thimble shaped, all colors; new plants may be obtained by dividing the roots. Height 2 feet. Hardy biennial. *Digitalis*, mixed colors, pkt. 5c.

GAILLARDIA—A showy annual, with brownish-red flowers, bordered with yellow and white, blooming strongly through the season, and until after heavy frosts. Height, 18 inches. Mixed colors. pkt. 5c.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA (California Poppies)—
Beautiful and popular garden plant of easy culture, forming nice bushy plants 1 foot high. The large saucer-shaped flowers are produced numerously from spring to fall. Mixed, 5c.

GOURD—Nest Egg—Grows exact size, color and shape of an egg and makes a very good nest egg. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

THE DIPPER—When grown on the ground the stem will be curved, while if raised as a climbing vine, weight of the blossom end will cause stem to grow straight. Dippers of a capacity from a pint to a quart can be had from a few vines. Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

SUGAR TROUGH FOR SAP BUCKET—
Selected Stock—Grows to a very large size; holds from four to ten gallons each, having hard, thick shells, which are very strong, but light and durable, lasting for many years.
Pkt. 5c; oz. 25c.

DISH CLOTH, OR LUCCA—The peculiar lime-green color is very attractive. The cloth is tough and durable, makes a natural dishcloth. It has a long, slender, climbing vine, which reaches a length of 15 feet or more. The leaves are large and deeply lobed. The flowers are yellow and fragrant. Pkt. 5.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS—(Sweet William)

—Hardy plants about a foot high, of extreme richness and variety of colors, and also deliciously sweet scented. For clumps or borders no plant can surpass this old favorite. Pkt. 5c.

DIANTHUS—or Pinks — The family of "Pinks" is unrivaled for brilliancy and rich variety of color; the plants are bushy, of symmetrical form—blooming so profusely as to almost cover the plants uninterruptedly until late in the autumn, rendering them one of the most beautiful and satisfactory of all annuals for summer flower gardens; they also make very beautiful pot plants. Height about 1 foot.

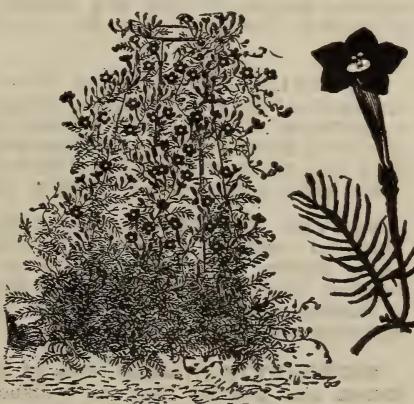
China, or India, finest double mixed, pkt. 5c.
Imperials, or Double Imperial, pkt. 5c.

Hedgewigi, or Japan, choicest mixed, pkt. 5c.

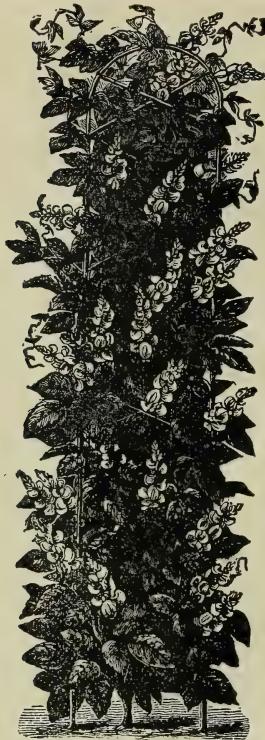
CARNATION—The finest of the dianthus or pink family. These lovely, fragrant flowers are in full bloom in about four months after sowing the seed. The plants succeed alike in the open garden or in pots. The flowers are of high type, exquisitely sweet, fully 80 per cent perfectly double. The range of color, marking variegations and shadings are wonderful.

MARGUERITES—Mixed colors. pkt. 10c.

DOUBLE DAISY will bloom the first summer, and will continue to bloom for years if They are very pretty when in bloom, and they are. They commence blooming in April and



CYPRESS WINE 200 600 1000



Hyacinth Beans.

HELICHRYSUM—Very showy, not only valuable as an "Everlasting" for winter bouquets, but very handsome as garden plants. Large flowering, double mixed, two feet, pkt. 5c.

HOLLYHOCK—A great variety of brilliant colors, combining richness and delicacy in a remarkable degree; flowers large and densely double, remaining a long time in bloom. Is one of the best and most ornamental of the perennials. Height, 5 feet. Double mixed, per pkt. 5c.

HYACINTH BEAN—(Dolichos)—The Egyptona or Hyacinth Bean annual climbing plants of rapid growth; bearing large clusters of showy flowers; purple or white. Height, 10 feet. Mixed colors, pkt. 5c; oz. 35c.

IPOMEA—*Grandiflora* — "The Moon Flower" or "Evening Glory." One of the grandest summer climbers grown, bearing immense pure white, fragrant flowers in great profusion, opening in the evening and remaining open until noon the following day, if cloudy, all day. Pkt. 10c.

IPOMEA PURPUREA—("Morning Glory") The well known Morning Glories; splendid climbing plants; unequaled for rapidity of growth and profusion of bloom; annuals; attaining a height of 30 to 50 feet. Finest mixed, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

NEW JAPANESE MORNING GLORIES—Some have silvery-white, marbled foliage, and all with large trumpet-shaped flowers, beautifully margined, of various colors. Mixed, all colors, imported direct from Japan, pkt., 5c; oz. 25c.

JOB'S TEARS—Curious ornamental grass from East India, with broad, corn-like leaves, and seeds of a light slate color, wonderfully lustrous. Valuable for the formation of winter bouquets in connection with everlasting flowers, and strings of handsome beads are formed from the seeds. Height, 3 feet. Hardy annual. *Coi*x *Lachrymae*, pkt. 5c.

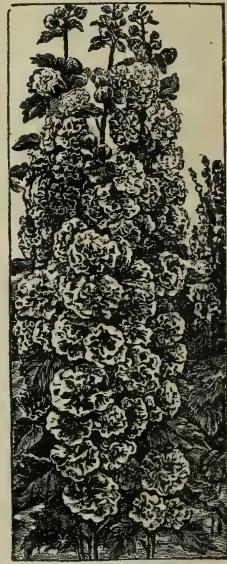
LARKSPUR—Very showy. Hardy Annuals; suitable for beds. These interesting plants are justly esteemed for their great variety, beauty of color and elegant habit of growth. Dwarf Rocket, fine mixed, pkt. 5c.

MARIGOLD—A showy plant of compact, symmetrical growth, handsome foliage, and a profusion of flowers of brilliant shades of yellow, finely variegated and striped with dark rich colors of maroon and brown.

Marigold, double dwarf, French, pkt. 5c.

MARVEL OF PERU—(Four O'Clock)—Beautiful summer blooming annuals of bushy habits, two feet high, each plant bearing throughout the summer hundreds of flowers of white, yellow, crimson striped. Splendid mixed. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

MIGNONETTE (Reseda)—One of the best known and popular flowers, indispensable for the garden; is suited to almost any locality and soil, furnishing its fragrant blossoms continually through and after severe frosts. Large flowering, pkt. 5c. Golden Queen, pkt. 5c.



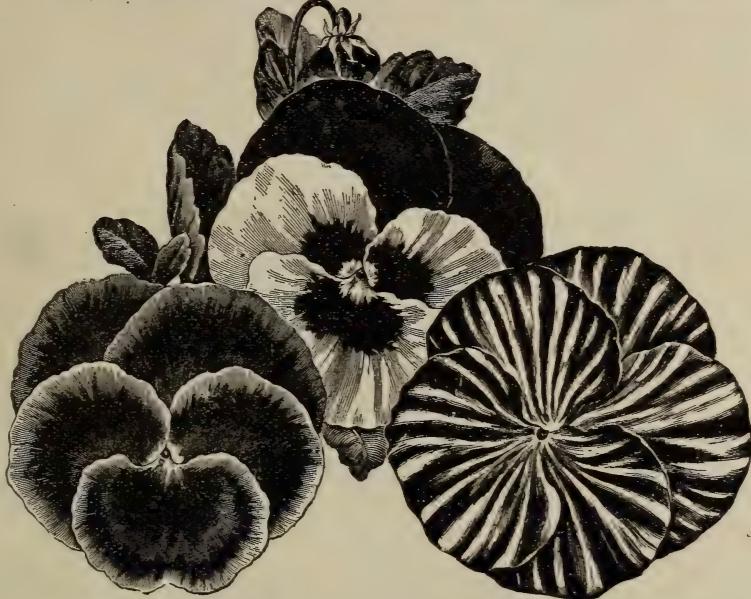
HOLLYHOCK.



Japanese Morning Glory.

NASTURTIUM—(or *Tropaeolum*)—One of the showiest and most popular annuals, forming compact plants; not over one foot high, making gorgeous masses of color from early summer until killed by frost; succeeding under all weathers and conditions, and unsurpassed for garden decorations. **Tom Thumb**, mixed many sorts, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. 40c. **Tall mixed**, many sorts, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; lb. 35c.

Lobbs—As easily grown as the common Tall Nasturtium, which they far surpass in brilliancy of their flowers, in height, rapid growth and freedom of bloom. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.



Pansy International Mixed.

PANSIES—Everyone is fond of pansies, and everyone, rich or poor, should have a bed of them. They are easily grown and a constant delight. Plant early in the spring either outdoors or in the hotbed. Will do well almost anywhere, but do best in a cool place, a little shaded. We have the very finest imported seed and for size and brilliant coloring you cannot beat it anywhere. Very fine mixed, pkt. 5c. International mixed, pkt. 10c. **Trimardeau**, pkt. 10c.

PHLOX—No flower excels this in all the qualities that make a popular annual. Brilliant and varied colors, continuous and profuse bloom, being one of the last to succumb to the frosts of late October; its excellence for bouquets, all combine to place it in the list of the best half-dozen flowers grown for garden decorations. Height 13 inches.

Star of Quedlinburg, per pkt. 5c

Phlox Drummondii, mixed, per pkt. 5c.

POPPIES—This exceedingly showy and easily cultivated class of plants grows and blooms in any ordinary soil, and is among the showiest of all annuals. Sow the seeds, where the plants are intended to be grown, as they do not bear transplanting well.

Single Mixed, pkt. 5c. **Double Mixed**, pkt. 5c.

PETUNIA—Few, if any, plants are more deservedly popular than these for bedding purposes, green house or window culture. Produces showy flowers in profusion. Although perennial, they flower in a few weeks from the seed.

Hybrida, fine mixed, pkt. 5c.

Dwarf Inimitable, fine mixed, pkt. 10c.



Phlox Drummodii and Star.

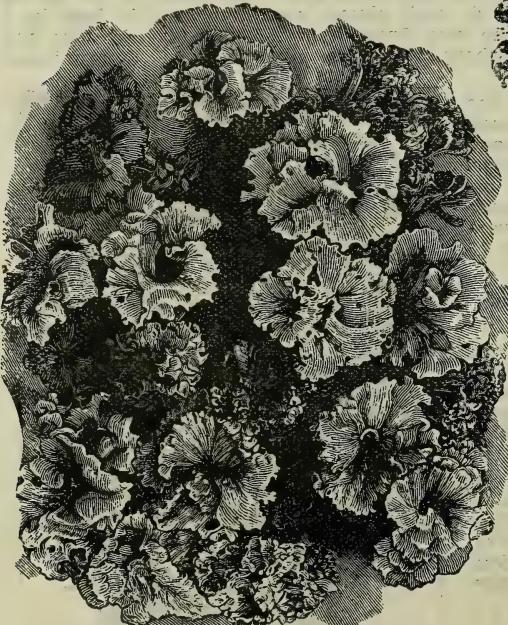


Ricinus.

flowering annuals, forming strong bushy plants about the season large flowers of many beautiful

Large Flowering, mixed, pkt. 5c.

SALVIA—The salvia or flowering sage is a very ornamental plant, flowering in spikes and continuing in bloom in open ground until frost, when the plants can be removed to a green house and will continue in bloom a long time. This variety is of a dwarf habit. *Salvia Sylvestris*, pkt. 10c.



Petunia.

PORTRULACA—Brilliant dwarf annuals, luxuriating in warm situations and blooming profusely from early summer to autumn. Height $\frac{1}{4}$ foot. **Double Rose**, mixed, pkt. 10c. **Single**, finest mixed, pkt. 5c.

RICINUS—“Flowering Castor Bean.”

A luxuriant expansive foliage plant of tropical appearance, that should have a place in every garden affording the requisite space. The stalks of the plant of this variety are of a brownish red; the leaves are very large, palmate and strikingly elegant. Height 6 to 10 feet. Tender annual.

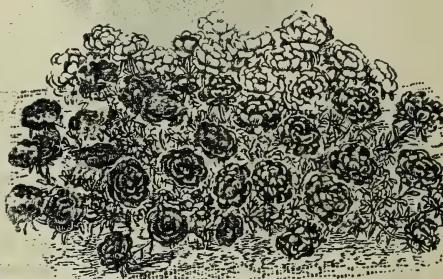
Ricinus Sanguineus, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

Ricinus Zanzibariensis—New Zanzibar, a giant, large leaved variety, pkt. 5c; oz. 20c.

SWEET SULTAN—A handsome annual, with fragrant flowers borne on long slender stems. Their fragrance and habit of growth adapt them finely for bouquets. In bloom from July till October. Height two feet.

Centaurea Moschata, mixed, pkt. 5c.

SALPIGLOSSIS—(Painted Tube Tongue)—One of the most beautiful of all flowers, about 18 inches high and bearing throughout the season large flowers of many beautiful colors, all exquisitely veined and laced.



Portulaca.

STOCKS—TEN WEEKS—These well known favorites require no description; they are indispensable to all lovers of flowers, the “Stocks of to-day” are greatly superior to the old types, the flowers being much larger and extra double. Will bloom in open ground, in ten weeks.

German Dwarf, double mixed, pkt. 10c.

SCABIOSA or **Mourning Bride**—Elegant cut flowers, keep long, are very handsome and the colors are exceedingly fine; some flowers are almost black. Pkt. 5c.

EVER-BLOOMING MINIATURE SUNFLOWER—The flowers are $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches across, single; are borne on long stems and of purest golden yellow with black disk. It is a splendid flower for cutting and equally as valuable for flower groups or as a solitary plant on the lawn. Per pkt. 5c.

TREE CYPRESS—Handsome plant, with a fine, feathery foliage, like Cypress Vine. It has long spikes of very beautiful, dazzling scarlet, fine spotted flowers. Pkt. 5c.

SWEET VIOLET—(*Viola Odorata*)—The violet should not be wanting in any garden, on account of its fragrance and early appearance. A single flower will perfume a whole room. They are well adapted for border or rock work. Succeeds best in a shady, sheltered place, and can be easily increased by dividing the roots. Extensively used by florists for cut flowers. Hardy perennial. Height 6 inches. Pkt. 10c.

WILD FLOWER GARDEN—Each packet contains a great variety of pretty flowers of easy growth. The mixture will be found to be both interesting and useful. Interesting because new flowers open daily, "and you know not what a day may bring forth," and will convert any dreary spot into a wilderness of bloom and fragrance. Large pkt. 10c; oz. 25c.

WISTARIA VINES—One of the quickest growing climbers of fine bright foliage, producing bunches of rose lilac flowers in great abundance during spring. Hardy perennial. Height, 20 feet. *Glycine Simensis*, pkt. 10c.

WILD CUCUMBER—A very rapid growing climber which reaches a height of 30 feet in one season. It is covered with beautiful clusters of white sweet-scented flowers followed by an abundance of ornamental prickly seed pods, and will reproduce itself from self-sown seed every year. Hardy annual. Pkt. 5c; oz. 15c.

SWEET PEAS.

Named varieties, pkt. 5c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c; 1 lb. 60c. **Mixed**, pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 40c.

AMERICA—Crimson scarlet, striped on white.

APPLE BLOSSOM—Bright pink, shaded white.

BLACK KNIGHT—Deep maroon, self color.

BLANCHE BURPEE—Large pure white.

BLANCHE FERRY—Extra early, pink and white.

BRILLIANT—(Burpee)—Very bright, crimson scarlet.

COUNTESS OF RADNOR—Improved lavender.

MRS. JOS. CHAMBERLAIN—Rose striped on white; very large flower.

EARLIEST OF ALL—Pink and white, about two weeks earlier.

DOROTHY ECKFORD—Very large, pure white.

EMILY HENDERSON—Large pure white.

FIREFLY—Crimson scarlet; very large.

MRS. E. KENYON—Deep primrose, very large fine form.

KATHERINE TRACY—Soft brilliant pink, excellent variety.

KING EDWARD VII—Bright crimson.

LADY GRISEL HAMILTON—Silvery lavender.

LORD ROSEBERRY—Rose-magenta, flushed crimson.

PRIMA DONNA—Pure pink self-color.

NAVY BLUE—Dark indigo and violet, very fine blue.

ECKFORD'S HYBRID—All the above colors, mixed.

CALIFORNIA—Choice mixed.

MIXED—Includes many of the new sort and can be depended upon to give fine flowers of wide range of colors.

Eckford's Hybrids, mixed. No better mixture of varieties. Pkt. 5c; oz. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 15c; lb. 50c.

Sweet Peas and Nasturtiums should be in every garden. For choice stock try ours.

VERBENA—For garden beds or massing the verbena is unrivaled, flowers of the most brilliant colors, blooming continually from spring until late in the autumn. Although perennials, these form luxuriant plants and bloom profusely the first season from seed.

Dwarf mixed, pkt. 5c.

ZINNIAS—For gorgeous summer and autumn display there is nothing that can equal in effectiveness the improved dwarf, compact growing, large flowering Zinnias growing only two feet high and bearing flowers of immense size, perfectly doubled showing no center; and as perfect in form as Dahlias.

Double Pompon, finest mixed, pkt. 5c.



FLOWER SEEDS—Imported from Japan.

Hardy Perennial. Description and Direction How to Plant on Every Packet. Packet 5c.

ACER (Japan Maple)—A very attractive, hardy tree.

ANEMONE CERUNA—A very pretty flower for borders. Hardy perennial.

ABILLEA SIBERICA—A very useful cut flower; hardy perennial.

DOLICHOS LABLAB—Splendid climber for trellis work, with handsome white flower and bearing edible beans; hardy annual.

GARDENIA FLORIDA—Hardy shrub, white flowers.

HIBISCUS MATABILIS—A very attractive flower, blooming profusely all through the summer; hardy perennial.

LOTUS, PINK—A water plant, very attractive on lakes, fish ponds or fountain basins; hardy aquatic.

LESPEDEZA BICOLOR—A famous autumnal flower of Japan.

IRIS KASMPFERI—A very showy flower with innumerable different colors; hardy perennial.

LYTHRUM SALICARIA—A two-foot high, very attractive flower, and preferably grows well in wet or swampy ground; hardy perennial.

MIRABILIS JALAPA—Beautiful summer blooming, half hardy flower. Needs only little protection to the root during winter.

PATRINIA SCABIOSAFOLIA—A very pretty yellow flower blooming during summer and autumn; hardy perennial.

PHYSALIS FRANCHETTI—Bears very brilliant red bladder, with red berry inside, in autumn, lasting until winter; hardy perennial.

PRIMULA JAPANICA—One of the favorite red blooming flowers of Japan; hardy perennial.

SCABIOSA JAPANICA—A very showy pink blooming flower all through the summer; hardy perennial.

PLATYCODON GRANDIFLORA—One of the loveliest flowers of autumn; hardy perennial.

TRICHOSANTLES CUCUMEROIDES—Makes a splendid shelter over trellis or arbors, producing lovely white flowers in the evening which turns to handsome red fruit in autumn; hardy perennial.

TREE SEEDS—Directions for Planting, Etc.

Prices given include Postage, except when quoted by the bushel.

All of our most valuable forest trees are readily grown from seed, and few investments made by farmers will pay as well as planting a few acres with forest trees, which are needed, not only for the timber they supply, but as a protection against the cyclone, hurricane and the winds which so frequently sweep over our country. There should be a grove of at least ten acres on every farm, especially on every prairie farm of the west. Trees should also be planted around the farm house, so as to combine both utility and beauty.

With the seeds of deciduous trees, only a little care is required in planting at the proper season to insure success. Those with hard shells, like locust and walnut, should be planted in the fall, or placed in boxes with sand and exposed to the frost before planting, otherwise they may lie in the ground from one to three years without sprouting. If too late in the spring to expose them to the action of frost, pour boiling water over the seeds and let it stand till cool, when a portion of the seed will have swollen; pick them out, and scald the rest again, continuing until all have swollen.

The seeds of other deciduous trees should be planted from the middle of April to the middle of May. The soil should be deep, mellow and rich; if not so apply a good liberal dressing of any old well-decomposed manure, mix thoroughly with the soil, and rake all down smooth and level, and your seed bed is ready. Now, draw a line across one side of the plot, and with the hoe make a hollow trench from one-half to one inch deep, according to the size of the seed to be sown, make the trench about six inches wide, scatter the seed over the bottom, but not too thickly; then draw the soil back and cover the seeds to the depth of the thickness of the seed, as evenly as possible, then press the bed gently with the back of the spade to make the earth firm around the seeds.

The seeds of evergreen trees should be kept until the time of planting in a dry, cool place. As early in the spring as the ground can be worked, the seeds should be sown thinly in beds of fine, sandy loam, raised about four inches above the general surface. The seed should be raked in or, if very small, they may lie upon the surface and then be rolled in or patted with the back of the spade to firm the earth around the seed. Then water very sparingly, as the young plants are very apt to damp off, and need to be shaded from the hot sun and dry winds. A good shade can be made of laths nailed two inches apart on a light frame. This should be supported about eight inches above the seed bed in such a way as to be easily removed to allow the cultivation and weeding. Keep the young plants well weeded, and allow them to remain one or two years before transplanting them where they are to remain.

FRUIT.

Packet, Ounce and Pound Prices Include Postage.

	Oz.	Lb.	Oz.	Lb.
Apple.	.10c	\$0.50	Pear.	.25c
Apricot, Russian.	.10c	.40	Green Gage.	.50
Black Cherry.	.10c	.60	Myrobalon.	.60
Cherry, Mazzard.	.10c	.40	German Prune.	.50
Cherry, Mahaleb.	.10c	.75	Quince.	.20c
Peach.	bü.	1.06		2.00

DECIDUOUS TREES AND HEDGE SEEDS.
Packet, Ounce and Pound Prices Include Postage.

Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Ailanthus or Tree of Heaven.	10c	\$0.60	Alder, Smooth White or Hoary.	.5c	.30c
Alder, European.	.5c	.20c	Ash, White.	.5c	.10c
			Basswood or Linden.	.5c	.10c

	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.		Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Birch, White.	.5c	10c	\$1.00	Maple, Sugar.	.5c	10c	\$1.00
Sweet Gum.	.5c	40c	5.00	Maple, Norway.	.5c	10c	1.00
Box Elder.	.5c	10c	.40	Maple, Sycamore.	.5c	10c	1.00
Catalpa, Hardy.	.5c	10c	.80	Mulberry, Black.	.5c	20c	2.00
Catalpa, Teas—Japan Hybrid.	.5c	10c	1.00	Mulberry, Russian.	.5c	20c	2.00
Dogwood.	.5c	15c	1.50	Mulberry, White.	.5c	20c	2.00
Elm, White.	.5c	20c	1.50	Osage Orange...bu.	\$8.00,		
Hawthorn.	.5c	15c	1.50	pk, \$2.25.	.5c	10c	.40
Hickory Nuts, common large, mkt. price.				Persimmon.	.5c	10c	1.00
Locust, Honey.	.5c	10c	.40	Pecans.	.5c		.30
Locust, Black or Yellow....5c	10c	.40	Sycamore.	.5c	10c	.80	
Maple, soft or Silver Leaf. (Can give prices; seed ready in May.)				Tulip Tree.	.5c	10c	.80
				Black Walnuts, hulled, bu.	\$1.00.		
				Hickory Nuts, Shellbark, mkt. price.			

CONIFERS OR EVERGREEN.

	Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.		Pkt.	Oz.	Lb.
Arbor Vitae, American.	.5c	20c	\$2.00	Pine, Austrian.	.5c	20c	\$2.00
Arbor Vitae, Chinese.	.5c	20c	2.00	Pine, Scotch.	.5c	20c	2.00
Fir, Balsam.	.5c	15c	2.00	Pine, White or Weymouth.	.5c	20c	3.00
Fir, Silver.	.5c	15c	1.50	Pine, Swiss.	.5c	25c	3.00
Holly, Rough Leaf.	.5c	10c	1.25	Red Cedar.	.5c	10c	.75
Larch, European.	.5c	20c	1.00	Spruce, Norway.	.5c	15c	1.25

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF PLANTS OR TREES TO THE ACRE OF GIVEN DISTANCES.

No. of Plants.	No. of Plants.
1 ft. apart each way.....43,560	10 ft. apart each way.....445
2 ft. apart each way.....10,890	12 ft. apart each way.....300
3 ft. apart each way.....4,840	15 ft. apart each way.....195
4 ft. apart each way.....2,725	18 ft. apart each way.....135
5 ft. apart each way.....1,745	20 ft. apart each way.....110
6 ft. apart each way.....1,210	25 ft. apart each way.....69
8 ft. apart each way.....680	30 ft. apart each way.....50

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS.

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE; MARKET PRICES ON APPLICATION.
ADD 8c PER POUND FOR POSTAGE EXTRA, WHEN ORDERED BY MAIL, FOR ALL SEEDS MARKED ON PAGES 45 TO 55.

ALFALFA has proved to be all and more than has been claimed for it, as has been fully demonstrated during dry seasons. It has produced three and four crops of choice hay when, owing to the severe drouth, all other crops practically failed. In a good year it will produce double the foliage that Red Clover will, and in a bad year will often prove the salvation of the farmer. No up-to-date farmer can afford to do without it.

Special attention should be given to the preparation of the soil. For the best results the field should be prepared as for a garden. It succeeds in almost any kind of soil. There are two soil conditions that seem absolutely against the growth of alfalfa; the first is a soil which is constantly wet; the second is that in which there is too much acidity; the latter condition is corrected by harrowing in lime before sowing the seed—five hundred to a thousand pounds per acre. A simple test for acidity of the soil is to make a deep cut in the ground with a knife, push in a piece of litmus paper and press the earth together. Leave for a few hours; on examination, if litmus has a pink appearance it is proof of acidity.

It does well if planted with grain crop, the whole being cut for hay in the spring, and can be cut again the first year; the second year it will attain a growth from which may be cut three crops of 1½ to 2 tons each per acre. If not pastured too closely and this should not be allowed the first year, or water allowed to stand on it, Alfalfa will continue to grow many years, some fields seeded ten years ago being as good as ever. It will produce a greater yield by irrigating, but stand a severe drouth, having a long tap root, which draws moisture from below the surface. This accounts for its long life and rapid growth. It will not exhaust the ground, although it is a heavy feeder. It being a leguminous plant, gathers the nitrogen and distributes it in the soil to the roots. The soil is also greatly enriched by the humus from the decaying roots. For hay it should be cut just as it is beginning to bloom, and put in the stack before it becomes dry enough to break in handling. As the leaves of Alfalfa are richer in digestible pro-



Alfalfa.

tein than the stems, the harvesting should take place with as little handling as possible, in order to prevent shattering of the leaves. Under favorable circumstances it will produce five to six tons per acre per year. Alfalfa hay, when well cured, is of the greatest feeding value, is very rich in protein, which, when fed to all kinds of stock, is transformed into blood, muscle, tendon and bone.

It is, therefore, a substitute for wheat bran and oil meal, usually purchased by the farmers to help in making a balanced ration with timothy hay and corn fodder, and is a great saving in the cost of producing beef, pork and mutton. Both green or dry, it is also a valuable feed for poultry, and one of the best egg producers. For dairy purposes it is unexcelled. One acre of Alfalfa cut green and fed twice daily will support five milch cows without the addition of any other feed.

Alfalfa, sold or fed, will return a higher net cash income per acre, year by year, than any other field crop.

Sow August 10th to September 20th, and this has proved to be the best time for the middle and western states, as the weeds do not make much growth in the fall, or April, after danger of frost, 20 to 25 lbs. per acre. Lb. 20c; 50 lbs. \$9.50; 100 lbs. \$17.50.

TURKESTAN ALFALFA or Luzerne—

Imported from Turkestan, Asia; is perfectly hardy, withstands drouth, heat and cold, and yields the heaviest crop. It is able to grow satisfactorily with a supply of water so small that common Alfalfa would perish with drouth.

At the South Dakota and Wyoming Experiment Stations the Turkestan Alfalfa was exposed to a minimum temperature of 40 to 50 degrees below zero, without harm. Lb. 20c; 50 lbs. \$9.50; 100 lbs. \$17.50.

Each year we find that there is more acreage being seeded to grasses and more attention being paid to the proper mixtures for pastures, with the result of a greatly increased yield of forage. And as we are prepared to offer suggestions for proper mixtures when parties will advise us of the kind of land they wish to sow, we can often be of great help.

The crops of Alfalfa, Millet and English Blue Grass are short and prices will rule higher.

We have named prices in this catalogue as low as we dare, and presume, as the season advances, many things will be much higher, hence we prefer our customers to write us when anything is wanted when we will give the current market prices.

RED CLOVER—This is regarded as far the most important of the grass family for the practical purpose of agriculture, being valuable, not only as a forage plant, but also for its fertilizing properties. It has long tap-roots and luxuriant foliage, the decay of which enriches the soil and adds materially to the value of succeeding crops. Sow 10 to 15 lbs. to the acre. Price per lb. 20c; 50 lbs. \$7.00; 100 lbs. \$12.50.



MAMMOTH RED CLOVER—This greatly resembles the Medium Red, but is of much taller and more vigorous growth. Nothing equals it for hog pasture as it will produce an enormous yield and is of the highest feeding quality. It gives quick results, making an unequalled crop, and is usually considered a permanent pasture grass. If your soil is poor and needs enriching there is no fertilizer as cheap and good as sowing Mammoth Clover and plowing the crop under. It is the clover for poor soils. Sow 15 pounds per acre. Per lb. 20c; 50 lbs. \$7.00; 100 lbs. \$12.50.

ALSIKE—or Swedish Clover—The heads are globular and very sweet and fragrant, and much liked by bees, who obtain a great amount of honey from it. It produces a great amount of herbage during the season; the stalks being very fine, it makes a valuable hay crop. It is suited to wet land and will produce a good crop where other clovers would fail. Sow 4 to 6 pounds to the acre. Price per lb. 20c; 50 lbs. \$9.00; 100 lbs. \$17.00.



White Clover.

SCARLET—or Crimson Clover—Crimson Clover is an annual and is in common use for soiling or feeding green. In mild climates where it will stand the winter, it could be sown in August or September, when it will produce good fall and winter pasture and a crop of hay early in June. Immense yielder of fodder. Commences to grow at once after cutting and continues to do so until frost. Height 1 foot; roots nearly black; blossoms long and of deep carmine color. Makes good hay. Sow 15 pounds per acre. Price, per lb. 15c; 50 lbs. \$6.50; 100 lbs. \$10.00.

WHITE DUTCH CLOVER—An excellent pasturage clover in conjunction with Kentucky Blue grass, the finest and most nutritious food for sheep and cows. Its flowers are also a favorite resort for the honey bee. It succeeds on all rich clayey lands, not too wet. Lb. 20c.

TIMOTHY—This is decidedly the best grass for hay, making a large return on strong rich clay, of medium state of moisture though somewhat coarse and hard, especially if allowed to ripen its seed, yet if cut in the blossom or directly after, it is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, and especially so by horses; it possesses a large percentage of nutritive matter in comparison with other grasses. It grows very rapidly, and yields large crops on favorable soils. Sow in spring or fall, 10 to 15 pounds per acre. Lb. 10c; 50 lbs. \$3.50; 100 lbs. \$5.50.



Timothy.



Kentucky Blue Grass.



Orchard Grass.

KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

It has been thoroughly demonstrated that the soil of Missouri and Kansas is as well adapted for raising Blue Grass as that of Kentucky; we have the facilities for harvesting and caring for the seed, and a market for distributing it lies at our door. The seed raised here is fully equal to that raised in any other part of the country, the germinating qualities of it being above the average of the seed usually shipped in. Possessing all of these natural advantages, Missouri and Kansas are justly entitled to world-wide reputation for Blue Grass pasture; and the fine blooded stock sold in our market shows that its quality is second to no state in the Union.

It is one of the best pasture grasses for our climate and soil, succeeding finely on our hill lands and producing the most nourishing food for cattle, retaining its fine qualities to a late period in the winter. In connection with white clover, it forms the finest and closest lawns; for this purpose an extra quantity of seed should be used—say three bushels of Blue Grass and two pounds of white clover per acre. If sown by itself for pasture, 14 pounds is sufficient. Sow early in the spring or during the months of September and October. Lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 90c; 50 lbs. \$7.50; 100 lbs. \$12.50.

ORCHARD GRASS—This is one of the most valuable and widely known of all pasture grasses, coming in the spring and remaining later in the autumn than any other; it grows about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and produces an immense quantity of leaves and foliage. It is well adapted for sowing under trees of orchards, and very valuable either for grazing or for hay. Sow about 28 lbs. per acre. Lb. 25c; 10 lbs. \$1.80; 100 lbs. \$17.50.

MEADOW FESCUE—This is one of the most valuable of pasture grasses, as its long tender leaves are much relished by stock of all kinds. It succeeds well, even in poor soil, and its roots penetrate the earth 12 to 15 inches. It is not affected, except by exceedingly dry weather, and is as valuable a fertilizer as Red Clover. When cured like timothy it yields a very superior quality of hay. Our stock is all native seed. Lb. 20c; 50 lbs. \$9.00; 100 lbs. \$17.50.

RED TOP—A valuable grass for moist soils. It is a good, permanent grass, standing our climate as well as any others, and consequently well suited to our pastures, in which it should be fed close, for if allowed to grow up to seed the cattle will refuse it. On moist, rich soil it will grow two feet, and on poor, gravelly soil it will grow half that height. From 7 to 14 pounds sown per acre. Price, per lb., fancy, 20c; 50 lbs. \$8.50; 100 lbs. \$15.00. Special, lb. 15c; 50 lbs. \$6.50.

ENGLISH OR PERENNIAL RYE GRASS—Leaves long, narrow and fine. Cut when in blossom it makes fine hay. It requires a moist climate; in such it stands six or seven years. Sow 30 pounds to the acre. Lb. 10c.

BERMUDA GRASS—Largely grown in the South, and on account of its ability to withstand drouth and hot weather, is becoming very popular in Arkansas and Oklahoma for pasture and hay crop. It grows successfully on almost any soil and as its roots will penetrate to the depth of three feet, thus enabling it to grow when other grasses would be dormant. Sow from April to June, 5 lbs. per acre. Lb. 60c.

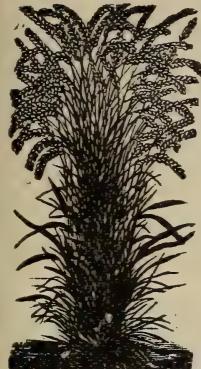
TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS—This produces an abundant amount of foliage and is valuable for pasture on account of its early and luxuriant growth. It is recommended for hay and shoots up very quickly after being cut; produces a thick crop of aftermath, which also makes it valuable as a selling crop. Sow from 30 to 40 pounds to the acre. Lb. 20c.

JOHNSON GRASS—Johnson Grass is a coarse grass, much raised in the South, but is not so desirable in sections where tame grasses can be raised. Before sowing soak in water about 15 hours until seeds swell ready for bursting. Sow in August or September or in spring after soil becomes warm and dry. Sow 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre. 25 lbs. per bushel. Lb. 15c.

MARKET PRICES—Whenever you desire to buy Grass Seeds, Seed Grains, Seed Corn, Seed Potatoes, Onion Sets and other seeds in large quantities, send us a list of your wants and we will promptly quote you lowest market prices on articles asked for. Express and freight charges always to be paid by the purchaser. If wanted by mail send 8c for postage, extra, per lb.



JOHNSON GRASS.



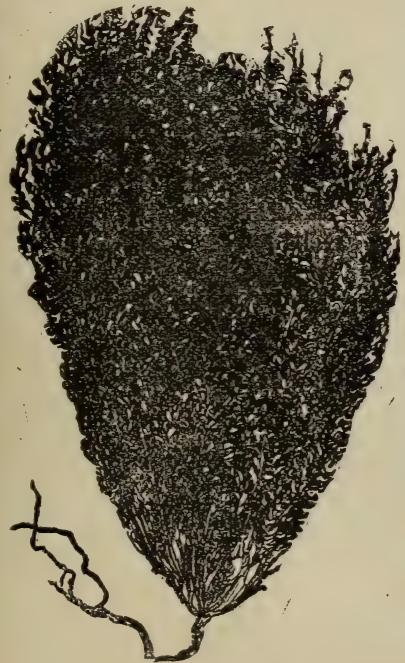
Meadow Fescue



Red Top.



English Rye Grass.



Australian Saltbush.

AUSTRALIAN SALTBUSH—A valuable forage plant for alkali soils and for all regions subject to periodic drouths. This plant has been for many years the mainstay of herdsmen on the great interior sheep and cattle ranges of Australia. It flourishes on the poorest and most stubborn arid soil so impregnated with alkali that no other useful grasses and forage plants will grow on it; it furnishes enormous quantities of nutritive food for stock. Twenty tons of green feed or five tons of cured forage can be produced from one acre. It has almost the same nutritive ratio as Alfalfa, and nearly as high feeding value. Sown among our native grasses it becomes an appetizer and improves the condition of grazing animals. The plants have a prostrate habit, covering the ground with a green cushion six inches thick. Each plant sends out a mat of runners for several feet in every direction; when cut it reproduces itself from the same root, while it grows readily from seed merely dropped on the surface of the soil, and requires no cultivation. Sow 1 lb. per acre; should be mixed with wheat 10 times its own weight. Per oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c; 1 lb. \$1.50.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS—This variety is similar to the English Rye Grass. It is very nutritious and valuable for pastures, especially for early sheep feeding; also excellent for lawns. Sow in same quantities per acre as for the English Rye Grass. Lb. 10c.

BROMUS INERMIS OR AWNLLESS BROME GRASS—it originated in Russia, and is recommended on account of the manner in which it has stood on the Hungarian plains, where the dry sterile nature of the country and the long continued drouths make so many plants succumb. This, however, stands well, and has been known for thirty years to stand when such robust crops as Alfalfa have been destroyed. It blooms in the northern states in June and earlier in the southern. It gives a luxuriant crop, particularly on fresh sand loam soil. It is found that animals eat it greedily, whether in the green or dry state, so that it can be used as mown or saved for winter use. The seed may be sown in the early spring or in the autumn with winter wheat, as it stands intense cold equally well. It will stand under favorable conditions for years, and give as much food in one month as Alfalfa gives in three months. Per lb. 15c; 50 lbs. \$6.50; 100 lbs. \$11.50.

TEOSINTE—Recommended as the most prolific forage plant yet introduced. In appearance somewhat resembles corn, but the leaves are much longer and broader. The stalk, containing



Bromus Inermis.

much saccharine matter, is very nutritious. It can be cut several times during season, yielding enormously. If allowed to remain without cutting, will attain a height of twelve or fifteen feet. One seed will sometimes produce twenty to sixty stalks or shoots. It was introduced from a tropical country, and the warmer the climate the better it yields. Should not be planted until the soil is perfectly warm in the spring. Requires about 4 pounds of seed per acre. Plant in drills three feet apart, and two to three seeds every twelve inches in drill. Lb. 60c.

MILLET AND HUNGARIAN—Very valuable annual grasses; sown in May and June, after it is known what the crop of other grasses will be; in case of a short crop, Millet and Hungarian are resorted to with great success. Yield an immense amount of fodder—the German yields about one-third more fodder and seed than the common Millet.

COMMON MILLET—It is an annual grass, with tender, juicy and luxuriant leaves, much relished by all kinds of stock; makes good hay. Sow 30 to 40 pounds per acre. Price, per 100 lbs., \$2.50.

GERMAN MILLET—No other grass or forage plant has been able to produce the enormous yield of this plant. It has produced from four to five tons of hay to the acre, and from seventy to eighty bushels of seed. It is sown in the spring on newly-broken prairie, and after harvesting it leaves the ground in the finest condition for wheat. Sow 30 to 40 pounds to the acre. Price, per 100 lbs., \$2.50.

SIBERIAN MILLET—Earlier than any of the Millets we know of; is rust-proof, and great stooled; makes more blades to the plant, which are finer than of any other Millet and is well liked by all kinds of stock. Sow 15 to 20 pounds per acre. Price, per 100 lbs., \$2.50.

GOLDEN MILLET—Not so early as the Common Millet, but yields a larger crop. Sow 25 to 30 pounds per acre. Price, per 100 lbs., \$2.50.

HUNGARIAN—This grass resembles Millet very much. It is of fine growth, and makes an excellent hay. It has numerous succulent leaves, which furnishes an abundance of green fodder, taken by all kinds of stock. Sow 25 to 30 pounds to the acre. Price, per 100 lbs., \$2.50.

NON-SACCHARINE.



Kaffir Corn.

as well as in the south, and by its massive growth is highly suitable for ensilage food. Price per lb. 5c; 100 lbs. \$2.00.

JERUSALEM CORN—A new forage plant. Introduced from Palestine by a missionary. One of the surest of all forage plants for dry countries and seasons. Grows

The following are non-saccharine varieties of sorghum, having great drouth resisting qualities, very productive, yielding heads of grain weighing from six ounces to a pound. They make excellent forage, are easy to cure, keep well in shocks, and are well eaten by stock in winter. If cut in green state they make excellent green food and the shoots that spring up at once from the roots make a second crop of foliage.

RED OR WHITE KAFFIR CORN—Grows low, stock perfectly erect, the foliage is wide, alternating closely on either side of the stalk. It does not stool from the root, but branches from the top joints, producing from two to four heads of grain from each stalk. On very thin and worn lands it yields paying crops of grain and forage even in dry seasons, in which corn has utterly failed on the same lands. If cut down to the ground two or more shoots spring from the root, and the growth is thus maintained until checked by frost. Lb. 5c; per 100 lbs. \$1.50.

YELLOW MILO MAIZE—It is much earlier than the White Milo Maize. Should be planted in four or five feet rows, and two or three feet in the drills, according to the quality of the land; two plants in a hill. The cultivation is like corn. It is early enough to be adapted to cultivation in the northern states

4 to 5 feet high, produces many large heads well filled with a valuable grain for stock and chicken feed. Price, lb. 10c; 100 lbs. \$4.00.

SORGHUM OR CANE SEED.

For those living in sections subject to drouth, we cannot too earnestly urge the planting of Sorghum, Rice, Corn, Kaffir Corn, etc., which will almost certainly give them fodder in the dryest of seasons. Indeed, as all regions are occasionally subject to extreme drouth, we think every farmer should be on the safe side and put in some of these wonderful drouth-resisting plants.

Sorghum Seed is now being sown to a greater extent for stock feed. It is an enormous yielder of fodder. All stock like it, and it is very nutritious and full of saccharine matter. It has great fattening properties. It can be grown almost anywhere and takes the place of tame grasses in sections where they cannot be grown readily. Large cattle raisers are growing it to a great extent for winter food for cattle. Sheep raisers say it is the finest thing yet discovered for that animal. Sow broadcast for this purpose, about one to one and a half bushels to the acre.

For syrup it should be planted from May 20th to June 1st, as soon as the soil is warm enough for the seed to sprout. If in a cold climate the seed should be sprouted before planted. It is best to plant in hills of forty-two inches one way and twenty inches the other. Cane planted in this way will produce one hundred gallons per acre.

EARLY AMBER—This popular and well known variety is earliest and makes the finest quality of amber syrup and good sugar. Price per lb. 5c; per 100 lbs. \$2.50.

EARLY ORANGE—A well known variety, well adapted for the South; it is from eight to ten days earlier than the Early Amber; produces a syrup of excellent quality. Per lb. 5c; per 100 lbs. \$2.50.

KANSAS ORANGE—Very desirable for sugar purposes, also for syrup; does not grow quite as large as the Early Amber; forms a compact head, about ten days later than the Early Orange, produces a large amount of feed. Per lb. 5c; per 100 lbs. \$2.50.



Early Amber Cane Seed.

BROOM CORN.

Requires similar soil and culture to corn, but should be planted later; it pays better to have the ground in prime condition. It is frequently planted in drills three and one-half feet apart, leaving the plants six inches apart.

CALIFORNIA GOLDEN—Excellent standard variety, grows very fine brush, good length, free from large center stem, bleaches very easily in sun. Per 100 lbs. \$2.00.

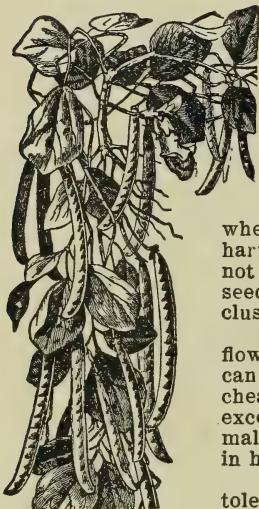
MISSOURI EVERGREEN—Is a favorite in Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. Grows to be a good length, and if cut at proper time has a good color, but if allowed to stand will reddens at tip as seed ripens. Lb. 5c; 100 lbs. \$2.00.

TENNESSEE EVERGREEN—Generally shorter, finer growth than Missouri Evergreen, preserves color better, becoming more popular with growers, as it is profitable for manufacturing, therefore commands higher price. Per 100 lbs., \$2.00.

OKLAHOMA DWARF BROOM CORN—The finest dwarf variety known, being early, very productive, with fine, well fibered brush. Its dwarf habit, robust growth and great drouth resisting qualities recommend it to our Western and Southern farmers. It grows about five feet high, making it easy to care for the brush. We have a choice stock of this seed grown in Oklahoma by an experienced broom maker and you will find it of choice quality. Per 100 lbs. \$3.00.

MISCELLANEOUS FARM SEEDS.

COW PEA—This is not exactly a pea, but more properly belongs to the bean family. It is a valuable fodder and fertilizer crop and can be grown as a second crop after wheat in the north. The seed or grain is used for cattle food; the stalks and leaves make excellent fodder fed green. Poor, sandy soil may be greatly improved by plowing under a crop of Cow Peas, and thus made into fertile loam. Plant in a thoroughly pulverized soil. If wanted to plow under for manure, sow with a grain drill in drills a foot apart, about 2 bushels per acre. If grown for fodder or seed, plant three feet apart, about 4 quarts per acre not more than 2 inches deep, and cultivate thoroughly. The seed must not be sown until the soil has become thoroughly warm.



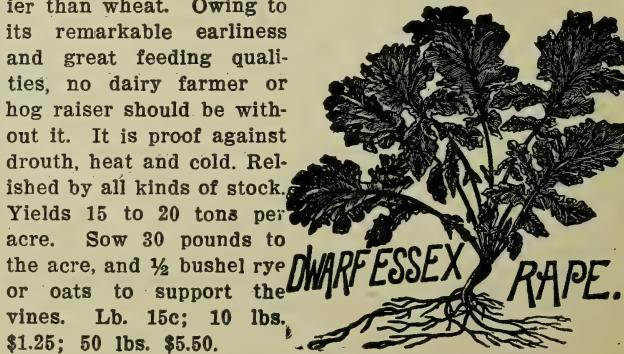
COW PEAS.

PEANUTS—Thrive and produce best on a light, sandy and tolerably fertile soil. Plant soon after frosts are over in rows being laid off three and one-quarter feet wide and the hills two feet apart, drop about four in a hill, thin them to two, and transplant any vacancy. White Virginia, per lb. 15c. Spanish, very early, per lb. 20c.

DWARF ESEX OR ENGLISH RAPE—Extensively cultivated for soiling purposes and also for feeding young cattle, lambs and sheep. One acre will pasture 36 heads two months and lambs will make a gain of from 8 to 12 lbs. per month. Those who are raising poultry will find a patch of rape a useful adjunct. It yields abundantly, and all animals are fond of it. Sow from April to July, at intervals of several weeks and secure a supply of good feed; cut about 4 inches from the ground, an after-growth would be useful later. Can be sown on wheat stubble, furnishing excellent pasture late in the fall. If in drills, not less than 20 or more than 32 inches apart, 2 to 4 pounds; if broadcast 4 to 6 pounds per acre. Lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 80c; 100 lbs. \$7.00.



SAND WINTER OR HAIRY VETCH — Withstands hard winters, harder than wheat. Owing to its remarkable earliness and great feeding qualities, no dairy farmer or hog raiser should be without it. It is proof against drouth, heat and cold. Relished by all kinds of stock. Yields 15 to 20 tons per acre. Sow 30 pounds to the acre, and $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel rye or oats to support the vines. Lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.25; 50 lbs. \$5.50.



PEDIGREED SEED CORN.

There is no crop of such importance to the farmer as the corn crop, none in which the comparative cost of good seed is so little per acre. Recent experiments prove exclusively that a pure-bred corn will yield from five to ten bushels more per acre than the corn ordinarily planted.

We have taken great pains to procure choice seed stock from our growers, which we offer at reasonable prices. Our seed corn will all be tested, so you can rely on good germination.

PRIDE OF THE NORTH—90 Days—An early yellow Dent Corn, maturing in this climate in 90 days. An excellent corn for stock and is quite prolific, very often yielding two ears to the stalk. Deep, soft grain and small red cob. Pk. 50c; bu. \$1.50.

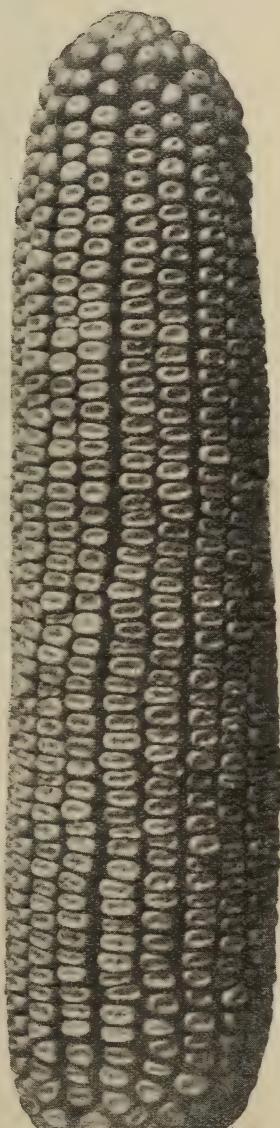
ECLIPSE CORN—85 Days—This is one of the earliest and most prolific yellow corns ever introduced. The ear is a bright golden color, medium size, cob small, red, deep grain, and will mature in 85 days. Even in this last unfavorable year it made 90 bu. per acre. Pk. 50c; bu. \$1.50.

IMPROVED LEAMING—90 Days—This is one of the earliest yellow Dent Corns in cultivation, ripening in from 90 to 100 days from planting, surpassing the Yellow Canada and Flint varieties in earliness, productiveness and quality. The ears are large and of an orange yellow color and small red cob; generally producing two good ears each, and husks and shells very easy. Pk. 40c; bu. \$1.35.

IOWA GOLD MINE—90 Days—Is very early, ripening only a few days later than Pride of the North; golden yellow; grain very deep; cob small. Will make excellent early crop, or will mature if planted after wheat is cut or early potatoes dug. Pk. 50c; bu. \$1.50.

GOLDEN BEAUTY—100 Days—This variety is a very large grained and handsome yellow corn. The ears are of perfect shape, with from ten to fourteen straight rows of brightest golden yellow with grains of remarkable size, small cob, filled out completely to the extreme end. The richness of color and fine quality of grain make it very superior for grinding into meal. Pk. 50c; bu. \$1.50.

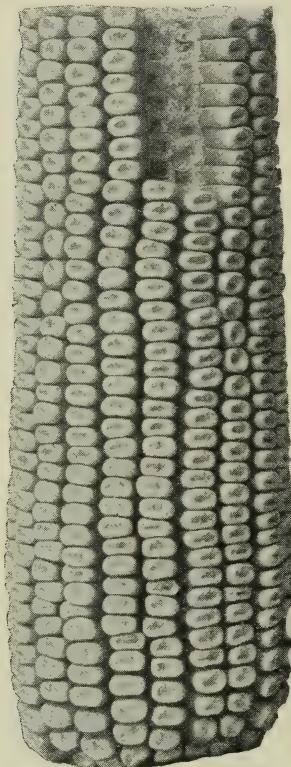
KANSAS SUNFLOWER CORN—90 Days—This is the largest Early Yellow Corn we know of, ears averaging 1 foot in length and about 2 inches in diameter, weighing 1 pound and upwards. The ears are uniform in size and shape, and of a fine golden color. It is early, maturing in 90 days. Stalks grow about 8 feet high, are very leafy and furnish large quantity of fodder. We can recommend it highly to anybody who wants a large, early yellow corn. Pk. 50c; bu. \$1.50.



ECLIPSE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

CLAY CO. WHITE—95 Days—This is a Missouri product, grown in Clay county, and is a wonderful producer, averaging this season 90 bushels per acre. It has taken several years to bring it to its present high standard, and we now offer our patrons a variety that stands at the head of the list for quality and productiveness. Pure white, ears large, weighing over 1 pound each; cob small and grain very deep and compact, filling cob completely over tip. Many ears contain over 1,400 grains each. We recommend this especially and assure our patrons that they will be more than pleased with results after a fair trial. Pk. 50c; bu. \$1.50.

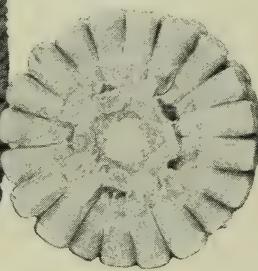


Clay County White.

REID'S YELLOW DENT—100 Days—This is a large eared variety, combining all the good points required in corn growing sections south of the 40th parallel. It has a broad, deep yellow kernel and red cob; grades "strictly yellow" in any market. It is very desirable for yellow cornmeal, and those desiring a large, yellow corn cannot fail to be pleased with it. Pk. 50c; bu. \$1.50.

CHAMPION WHITE PEARL—An extra early, pure white variety of the Dent family; very productive and exceedingly heavy, maturing in 85 to 90 days from the time of planting. The grain is extra deep and wide, two of which will more than span the cob, which is very small. Pk. 50c; bu. \$1.50.

IOWA SILVER MINE—White—Stalks grow to a height of about seven or eight feet and set the ears about three and one-half or four feet from the ground. Ears ten to twelve inches in length, weighing one and one-half pounds; uniform in size and shape, with pure white kernels set on a small white cob, and are well-filled out over the tip. It is early, maturing in 95 days. Seventy pounds of corn in the ear will make 60 pounds shelled. It is hardy, a great drouth resister, and, summing it all up, the acme of perfection. Pk. 50c; bu. \$1.50.



BALDWIN WHITE—A thoroughbred pure 90-day White Corn; long ear and heavy yielder. Ears 12 inches long and average one pound in weight. Uniform in weight, size and color; of high germination. Took premium in Columbian Exposition in 1893. You cannot afford to do without it. Pk. 50c; bu. \$1.50.

HICKORY KING—100 Days—The cob is so small and the grain is so large that when an ear is broken in half one grain will cover the entire end of the cob. Nearly all of the stalks bear two ears, and we consider it one of the best white corns grown. It ripens in from 100 to 110 days from time of planting. Price per pk. 60c; per bu. \$1.75.

BRAZILIAN OR STOOLING FLOUR CORN—This corn stools like wheat, each kernel producing from five to eight stalks, each stalk bearing two to three ears, five to seven inches in circumference, nine to twelve inches in length, color beautiful white. It is the best variety for ensilage we know of, and yields to the acre four times more fodder than common corn. Plant two kernels to the hill, thin to one, and cultivate like other corn. Two quarts will plant one acre. Qt. 15c; pk. 75c; bu. \$2.50.

POP CORN—White Pearl—Our common market variety. Lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 50c.

WHITE RICE—A very handsome variety; kernels long, pointed, and resembling rice; color white; very prolific. Per lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 50.

QUEEN'S GOLDEN—The stalks grow six feet high, and the large ears are produced in abundance. It pops perfectly white, and a single kernel will expand to a diameter of one inch. Per lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 50c.

Large buyers, market gardeners, canners and all who use large quantities of seeds should write for special prices, naming quantities wanted.

SEED GRAIN.

WHEAT.

RED FULTZ—A smooth, red chaff wheat, a good yielder and suited to any kind of land. Per bu. \$1.25.

HARVEST QUEEN—This productive and desirable bald sort is destined to become a general favorite. Was originated from the popular Golden Cross, fertilized on the Clawson, partaking from the Golden the compact head, dark red grain, extreme hardness, rapid growth and strong straws; from the Clawson, baldness, red chaff and very large kernels. The heads are very large often growing from five to six inches in length and is a very strong, vigorous grower, being the first to start out in the spring and a wonderful stooled. Per bu. \$1.25.

MEDITERRANEAN HYBRID WINTER—It has proven extremely hardy and very prolific and has been pronounced by the best judges to be very superior for flour. It has the beard and blue straw of the Mediterranean, and thick set, compact head and plump berry of the Deihl, with stiff, long straw. Per bu. \$1.25.

MACARONI WHEAT—Is a very heavy yielding variety and does especially well in the semi-arid plains. It seems to be always a sure crop and will mature in a shorter season than any other wheat. It does well on good soil, but the yield is larger and quality better when grown on poor land. The grain is very hard and nearly double the size of any other kind of wheat. Sow seed early in the spring, about 1½ bushels per acre. Bu. \$1.50.

SPELTZ OR EMMER—The Valuable New Grain From Russia—It is readily eaten by all kinds of stock. But it is better to mix it, however, with bran and shorts, as it is a pretty heavy feed when fed alone. The United States Department of Agriculture has issued a bulletin on Speltz commanding it highly, and the introductory paragraph of that bulletin states: "The extremely variable climatic conditions in some of our Western states have made it desirable to give particular attention to crops resistant especially to cold and drouth. Among such crops Emmer holds high rank and should become one of the prominent crops for stock feeding." Lb. 5c; bu. 75c.

BUCKWHEAT—Japanese, per bu. \$1.50; Silver Hull, per bu. \$1.50; Common, per bu. \$1.50.

HEMPSEED—Grown in the eastern part of our state both for the seed and for the fibre; requiring rich bottom land. If grown for the seed, two quarts will sow one acre; if grown for the fibre, sow about one bushel per acre. Per lb. 10c; 10 lbs. 75c.

FLAXSEED—Largely grown in this state for the seed. Sow one-half to three-quarters bushel per acre. Can furnish choice recleaned seed for sowing any time, at \$1.50 per bushel.

SEED RYE—Rye does best on rich sandy soil, almost a sure crop every year; should be sown in August or September, either in drills or broadcast, at the rate of one to one and a half bushels per acre; is raised both for pasture and grain. Per bu. (56 lbs.) \$1.00.

BARLEY, COMMON—Barley succeeds best on lands more sandy and lighter than those adapted to wheat. It is sown in the spring and can be grown farther north than any other grain. Sow from 2 to 2½ bushels per acre. Per bu. \$1.00.

Mansury Barley, per bu. \$1.50.

Champion Beardless, per bu. \$1.75.

CASTOR BEANS—Are largely grown in our state, and have paid well the last few years. Will do well on any good corn land. One bushel plants 15 acres. Per lb. 5c; bu. \$2.00.

OATS.

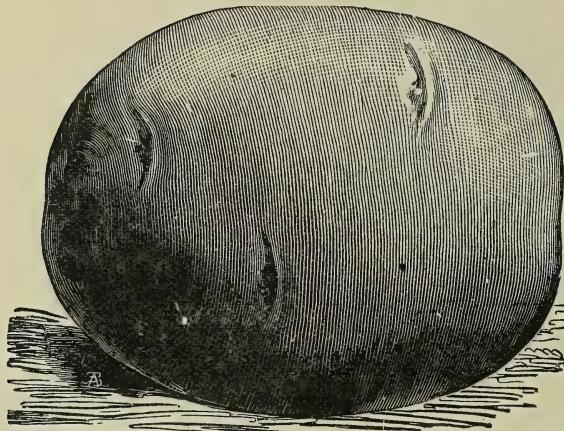
THE KHERSON—A new oat introduced by the Nebraska Experiment Station from the Province of Kherson, Russia, from which it derives its name, and from the reputation it has already gained, we believe that it will be a valuable addition to the Oat family for this locality. It being very early, escapes the rust which of late years has been so damaging to the Oat crop. The following is the description as given by the Nebraska Experiment Station: "The Kherson Oat is a vigorous, but not a rank grower, short-stemmed, with broad leaves showing a large surface, spreading panicle, berries a light creamy color, small, but very numerous, having thin hulls; usually weighs well per bushel, and in this as well as yield has led all others at this station." From the information we have been able to gather we believe it will do well in the West. Pk. 35c; bu. \$1.00.

RED RUST PROOF—Heavy grain; very prolific and entirely rust proof. Pk. 25c; bu. 80c.

WHITE BONANZA—One of the finest varieties in cultivation and yields extraordinary crop; very early, stiff straw, grows four feet high; heads remarkably heavy; grain short and plump, resembling barley in shape, and has never rusted or fallen down on the richest soil; weighs from 35 to 40 lbs. per level bushel. Pk. 25c; bu. 80c.

SEED POTATOES.

Prices Subject to Change.



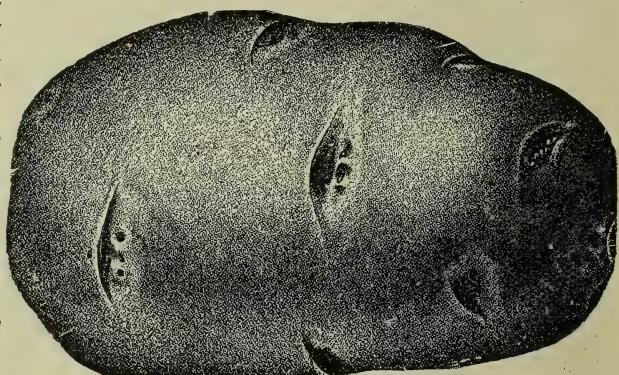
Red River Ohio.

EARLY SIX WEEKS—The Six Weeks is evidently a seedling from Ohio, which it closely resembles in every way, but is earlier, makes taller stalks and appears to yield better on upland than that variety. It is well described as growing tubers grow close together in the hill. The potatoes grow so rapidly that under favorable circumstances they are fit for table use in six weeks from the time of planting, and mature between ten and eleven weeks. It revels in moist land. Bu. \$1.50.

BURBANK'S SEEDLING—White skinned, few eyes, fine grained flesh, dry and floury when cooked; very productive, ripening between the early and late varieties. Bu. \$1.25.

EARLY OHIO—This is decidedly the standard early variety, which is always in demand for an early market potato. Among all the old and better known varieties it ranks first as to quality and productiveness and is a favorite with all. Bu. \$1.25.

RED RIVER OHIO—This potato is grown in the Red River Valley and well pays for the difference in price of it and the native Ohio, and after once having planted them, you will plant no other. Bu. \$1.50.

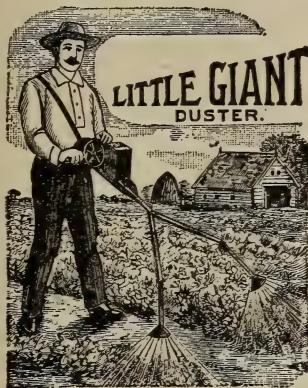


Early Ohio.

SWEET POTATOES.

Prices Subject to Change.

Yellow Nansemond, standard variety for main crop.	per bu.	\$1.50
Jersey Yellow, shorter and thicker than Nansemond.	per bu.	1.50
Southern Queen, a large early potato.	per bu.	2.00
Red Bermuda, a large early potato.	per bu.	2.00



DIRECTIONS FOR USING on every 5-lb. packet. Price per 5 lbs. 35c; 10 lbs. 60c; 50 lbs. \$2.50; 100 lbs. \$4.50.

IMPLEMENT FOR USE OF SLUG SHOT—Powder Gun holds $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, useful for applying Slug Shot in small gardens. Price 25c.

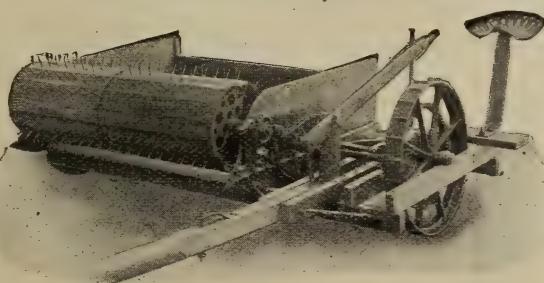
THE DUSTER is the commonest implement used for applying Slug Shot. Are two sizes, holding one-half and one gallon. A man or youth can go through a field and cover the plants as fast as he can walk. Price 35c and 50c each.

THE LEGGETT Dust Sprayer (see cut). The Dust Sprayer is a modern implement for spraying orchards, vineyards and all kinds of garden truck and plants with powder instead of liquid, against diseases of fungus nature and insects. A couple of applications in the chicken house will also destroy all lice and mites without any damage to the fowls. This machine dusts as fast as you walk, two rows at a time. Will spray any kind of dry powder, as Paris Green, Lime, Slug Shot, etc. We only have in stock the Little Giant Duster, price \$6.00. Spray calender furnished with every machine.

BLUE GRASS STRIPPERS.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE HOW IT IS DONE.

THE THOMASSON & PENCE ROTARY CYLINDER BLUE GRASS STRIPPER.
THE BEST AND EASIEST HANDLED IN THE MARKET.



This machine will strip from seven to ten acres per day and strips it much cleaner, leaving less seed on the straw than any other machine. An acre will average from 10 to 25 bushels of seed.

The machines are within reach of all who have Blue Grass.

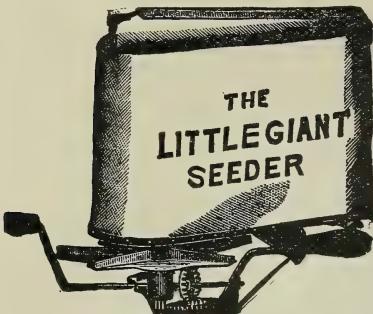
Send for Circulars. We want the name of everyone who has a Blue Grass Pasture.

KING'S HAND GRASS SEED STRIPPER.

The Stripper only weighs four pounds and is easily handled—a boy 10 years old can easily use it—and in a fair crop of Kentucky Blue Grass Seed and Red Top you can gather five bushels per day. These hand strippers can be used in fence corners and places where a horse power machine cannot work. Every stripper is warranted to give entire satisfaction. There are thousands now in use. Price \$2.00.



SLUG SHOT—Has been in use since 1880, in thousands of gardens and upon acres of field crops, with conceded effectiveness upon Slugs, Worms, Caterpillars, Aphides, etc. It is in use in every state in the Union and Canadian Province; is an impalpable powder, a combination of insecticides, poisonous to insects preying upon vegetation, affecting nearly all classes of insect life, so that they either die, or LEAVE FOR PARTS UNKNOWN. If not entirely harmless to man or animal, it is so near so that in its use there is no danger, as there is from Paris Green and other virulent poisons. Kills the potato bugs and small insects on Turnips, Beets, Radishes, etc., worms on the Currant and Gooseberry Bush, Cabbage Worms, Yellow, Striped Beetles on Squash, Melons, Cucumbers, Beets, etc. Lice and Slugs on Rose Bushes and other flowering plants, Canker Worms and other caterpillars on Apple and Fruit Trees. Is also a good fertilizer.



No. 4.

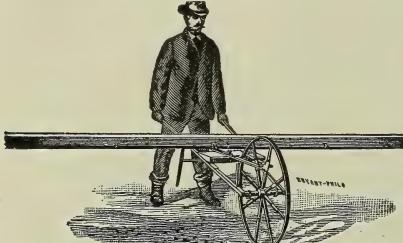
No. 3 Geared. The strongest, prettiest and best seeder made. Price, \$1.50.

No. 4 has the same gearing as the No. 3, but is smaller. The best cheap machine on the market. Price, \$1.25.

No. 1 Fiddle Bow—The same construction as the No. 3. Price, \$1.25.

CAHOON'S HAND BROADCAST SEEDER—For sowing wheat, oats, hemp, rye, buckwheat, flaxseed, grass seed, etc. The hand machine, at the common walking gait, sows from six to eight acres per hour. It sows equally well in the face of the wind; it is attached to the body by a strap over the shoulder and turned by a crank in the right hand. Price, \$3.00.

CYCLONE BROADCAST SEEDER—Perfect in distribution, mechanically constructed. Neatest and most simple. Has Automatic Cut-Off and Regulator. Strongest in Construction. Price, \$1.50.



**THOMPSON'S WHEELBARROW
GRASS SEEDER.**

No. 6—Clover and Grass Seeder, 14 ft. Hopper, \$7.50.

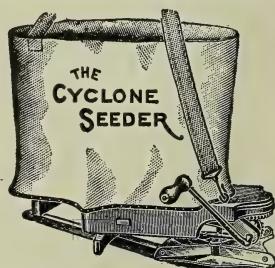
No. 5—Clover and Grass Seeder, with double hopper for Rep Top and Orchard Grass, 12 ft. Hoppers, \$8.50.

16 ft. Hopper furnished at 50c advance.

Send for full descriptive circular.

HAND SEED SOWERS.

THE LITTLE GIANT SEEDERS are the lightest running and best sowing machines on the market. They have Iron Frames, Malleable Brace, Force Feed, Pressed Tin Distributing Wheel, and hand hold on the side, and the stirrer is the most effective feeder placed on any machine.



Sows uniform the whole length of the hopper and does not bunch or injure seed. Unrivaled for fast and perfect work.

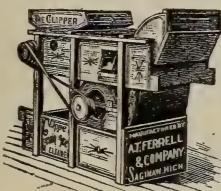
OIL CAKE MEAL.

Chemical analysis has shown, and experience has proved, that of all feeding substances OIL CAKE MEAL stands without an equal. To farmers it is especially valuable. It is the greatest FLESH FORMER, MILK AND BUTTER PRODUCER IN USE, and on fair test will prove to be the most economical Cattle Food a farmer can use, and it not only increases the value of his land, but keeps his stock in excellent condition, and at the same time increases the quantity and richness of the milk. THOSE WHO HAVE FED THE LONGEST FEED THE MOST. Present prices:

Flax Seed Oil Meal, per 100 lbs. \$1.75.

Cotton Seed Oil Meal, per 100 lbs. \$1.75.

**CLIPPER GRAIN & SEED
MILLS.**



The best Fanning Mill now made. The only seed cleaner Zinc Sieves, vertical blast, short end shake.

No. 1—Farm Mill, \$25.00.

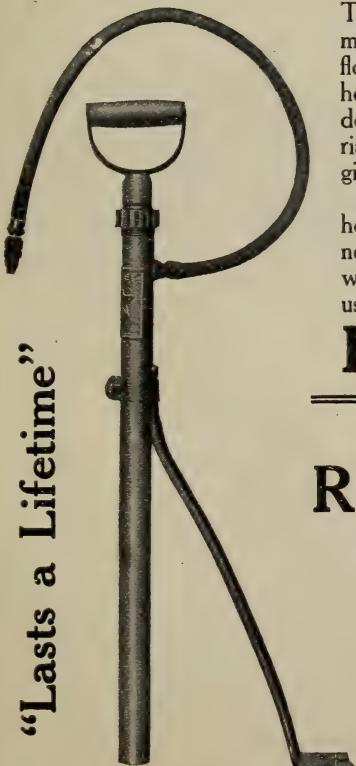
No. 2—Seed man's Mills, \$32.00.



LANG'S HAND WEEDEER—It is, in our opinion, the best weeder made. Its special advantages over all other weeders of this class is that it has a band which passes over the fingers, which, when the tool is not in use, gives full use to the hand for pulling weeds and thinning out plants without laying down the tool. Price, 25c; \$2.50 per dozen; 30c each, postpaid.

EUREKA WEED KILLER, Odorless and Clean—Will destroy all weeds, moss, etc., on gravel walks, carriage drives, stable yards, courts, etc. One can will make 26 gallons of solution. Per can, 60c. Express prepaid.

Whittier's STAR Force and Spraying Pump



Throws a stream 40 feet and makes a spray as fine as mist, all with one nozzle. Has no equal for spraying trees, flowers, lawns, gardens or hothouses. Spray your cattle, hogs or poultry houses with it. Handy for washing windows, muddy horses, buggies or autos. Used by veterinarians for cleaning, dressing and medicating wounds on animals, giving injections, etc. **Unequaled for whitewashing.**

The "Star" is all solid brass except handle, foot and hose. Has double-acting piston. Agitator at bottom. Has non-clogging spraying device. No valves to leak. No washers to wear out. Has detachable foot-brace; may be used in bucket, barrel or milk can.

Price, \$4.00

Dr. Whittier's Red Label Lice Killer Kills Lice Over Night

Don't handle the birds, simply paint the roosts and dropping boards with Red Label Lice Killer—full strength—fumes kill the vermin. Next day spray inside of poultry house with mixture "Red Label" 1 part, water 20 parts, and all lice and mites that escape the fumes will be quickly killed, and the house disinfected. It's the **Easiest, Cheapest** and surest way to kill lice and mites.

Prevents and Cures Roup

Price, Red Label Lice Killer, Qts., 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ -Gal., 60c; Gal., \$1.00

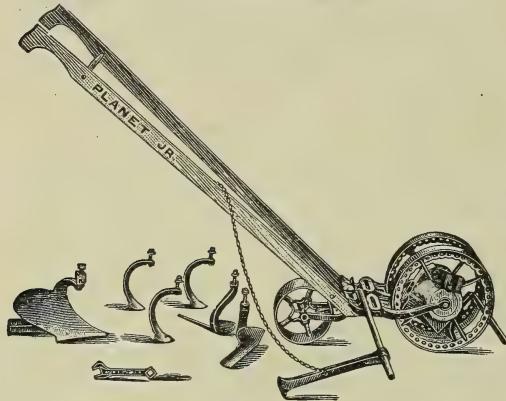
"Lasts a Lifetime"

"PLANET JR." FARM AND GARDEN TOOLS.

Space will not permit our showing and describing all of the "Planet Jr." tools, but we will send a fully illustrated catalogue **FREE FOR THE ASKING** to any who desire it, and we can supply promptly anything ordered. "Planet Jr." goods are standard machines, the best on the market. In sending your orders to us, you can rely on getting bottom prices.

ON RECEIPT OF THESE PRICES BELOW, WE WILL DELIVER ANY OF THESE "PLANET JR." TOOLS, FREIGHT PREPAID TO YOUR RAILROAD STATION.

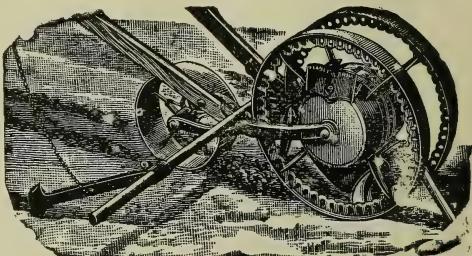
NO. 1, COMBINED DRILL SEEDER, WHEEL HOE CULTIVATOR AND PLOW. Price, \$9.50. A pair of 5-tooth rakes supplied when specially ordered. Price, 50c.



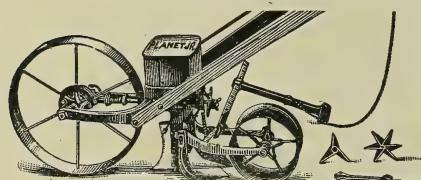
This has long been the most popular combined tool made. As a seed sower it is the same as No. 2 Drill Seeder, but smaller. From a drill it is changed to its other uses by removing two bolts, when hoes, etc., can be quickly attached. It is an excellent seed sower, a first-class double or single wheel hoe, an excellent furrower, an admirable wheel cultivator, and a rapid and efficient garden plow. It is a practical, every-day time and labor-saver, and a grand remedy for backache.

NO. 2 DRILL SEEDER. Price, \$7.50.

This tool is known and used the world over, and excepting our hill and drill seeders, is the most perfect drill known. It holds three quarts and sows in an even, regular stream, whether there is much or little in the hopper. The index contains the names of the principal seeds and when a name appears, through the slot, the drill is set right for that seed. The opening plow, being directly between the wheels, follows all irregularities of the ground. It can be set to run deep or shallow, and the seeds are deposited in a very narrow line. The machine is extremely simple, has no agitators, belts or gearing; and will not injure any seed. The best low-priced drill on the market.



NO. 3 HILL AND DRILL SEEDER. Price, \$10.50.



drilling. The flow of seed is started or stopped by a single movement of the forefinger. The roller is broad and hollow faced, leaving a wide, smooth track for the wheel hoe. It is extremely simple, and will not injure the most delicate seed.

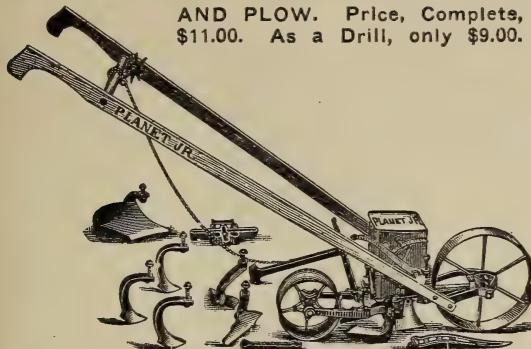
This is the same tool as the No. 5 seeder and just as good, except that it is smaller in size. The hopper holds three quarts; 15-inch patent steel driving wheel, with broad face, which makes the drill run easily, even when full. The quantity of seed is regulated by an accurate index, conveniently placed at the top of the handle, and carefully graduated for either hill dropping or

NO. 5 HILL AND DRILL SEEDER. Price, \$13.00.

This Seeder is the same tool as the No. 3, except that it is larger in size.

NO. 4 COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR

AND PLOW. Price, Complete, \$11.00. As a Drill, only \$9.00.



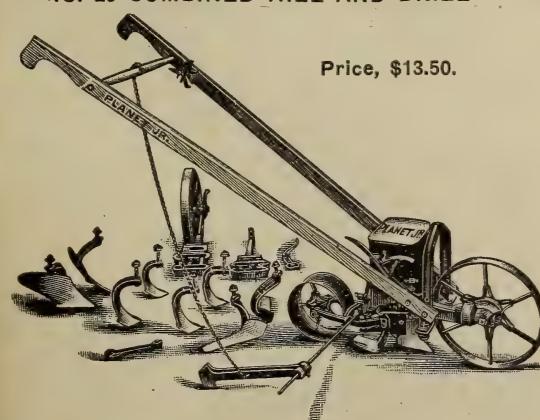
vator. It is useful almost every day of the season. With this one implement, the small farmer can do practically all the work in his small crops. A set of three rakes supplied when specially ordered. Price, \$1.00.

NO. 6 HILL AND DRILL SEEDER, HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW. Price, \$13.50.

No. 6 Hill and Drill Seeder only \$11.00.

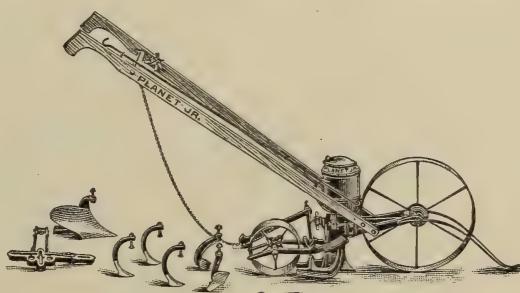
This latest Planet Jr. Seeder has been under construction for two years past, and has been held back until every detail has been made as nearly perfect as it seems possible to have it.

We have been making Hill Seeders for a number of years past and they have been received and used by the public with a great deal of satisfaction. This is easily accounted for, as the seeds may be sown either in hills or drills, at pleasure. About one-half of our garden seeds are usually planted in drills, and nearly as many other varieties are preferred in hills. Hill seeding can be done with these machines just as rapidly as drilling while much seed is saved by this method and the crop is more uniform, which is one of the prime conditions necessary to produce a large yield.

NO. 25 COMBINED HILL AND DRILL SEEDER AND DOUBLE WHEEL HOE.

Price, \$13.50.

This admirable tool combines in a single convenient implement a capital hill-dropping seeder, a perfect drill seeder, a single wheel hoe, a cultivator and a plow. It holds two quarts and as a seeder is like the No. 5 sowing in continuous rows, or dropping in hills at five different distances. It is thrown out of gear by simply raising the handles. The index is accurate, simple and easily set. The drill is detached and the tool frame substituted by removing but one bolt. It then becomes a single wheel hoe, garden plow or culti-



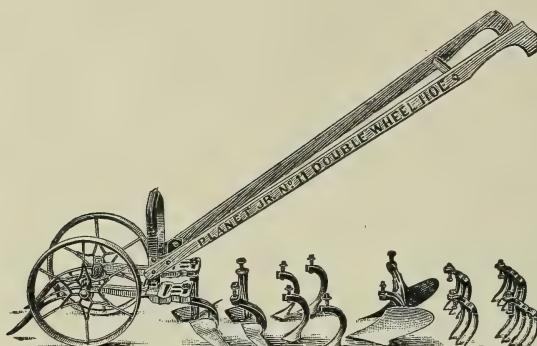
This new combined machine is intended for a class of gardeners who have a large enough acreage in crops for a Double Wheel Hoe to be used to good advantage, and yet prefer not to buy a separate Wheel Hoe. It is large enough for field use, for it holds 2½ quarts (or about 5 lbs. of onion seed) and has 11¼-inch wheels—which are just the right size.

As a drill it is almost identical with the "Planet Jr." No. 4 Drill; will sow in drills or hills, 4, 6, 8, 12 or 24 inches apart and has the same automatic device for throwing out of gear and the new combined cut-off and seed index with thumb screw adjustment. It is thoroughly substantial and accurate

in sowing all kinds of garden seeds in either hills or drills.

As a Wheel Hoe it is identical with the "Planet Jr." No. 12 Double Wheel Hoe, the very best machine on the market. The change from Drill to Wheel Hoe takes but a moment, and the entire combination is one we can heartily recommend and guarantee satisfactory.

"PLANET JR." NO. 11 DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW.
Price, \$9.00.



disturbed in making changes of adjustment in frame, wheels or tools. The arch is of stiff steel, unusually high; the quick change frame permits the tools to be changed without removing the nuts. Seven pairs of tools, as shown in the cut, go with the complete wheel hoe. All the blades are of tempered and polished steel.

NO. 12 DOUBLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW. Price, \$7.00.

This tool is identical with No. 11 Wheel Hoe, except that it has only one pair of hoes and no rakes.

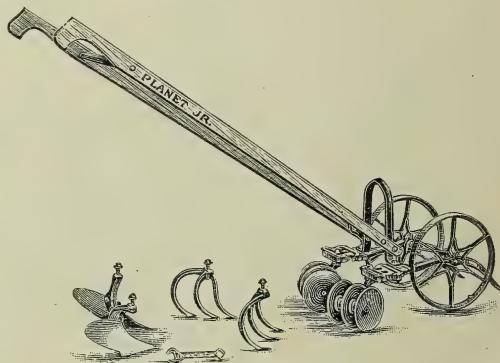
No. 13 Double Wheel Hoe Only as a Hoe. Price, \$4.75.

NO. 14 "PLANET JR." DOUBLE WHEEL DISC HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.

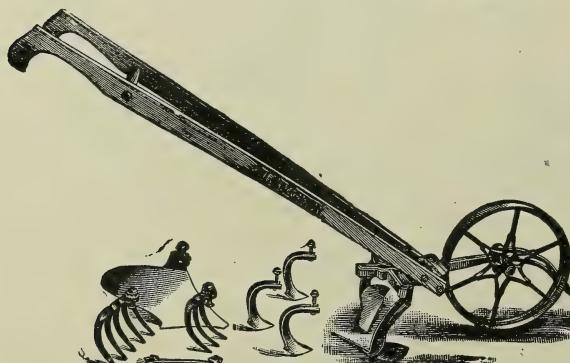
Price, as in cut, \$8.00.

This new 1909 tool will give excellent satisfaction. There are one set disk hoes, one pair 3-prong cultivator teeth, one pair plows, one pair leaf lifters.

This attachment will fit our other Double and Single Wheel Hoes (except No. 19) and are sold separately if desired. Price: Discs, per pair, \$2.25; 3-prong cultivator teeth, per pair, \$1.25; plows, per pair, \$1.10.



"PLANET JR." NO. 16 SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW.
Price, \$5.85.



frame, when both sides of the row may be hoed at one passage.

This perfected wheel hoe is invaluable for use in all small crops; its variety of work is almost incredible. Changes and adjustments of the tools are made with the greatest quickness. It has 11-inch wheels, which can be set at four different distances apart; the frame is malleable with ample room for tool adjustment and can be set three different heights. The handles are adjustable at any height, and, being attached to the arch are un-

This single wheel hoe has a very full set of tools. It has 11-inch wheel with broad face; is very light, strong and easy running. It has adjustable handles and quick-change frame. The tools are a well-shaped plow for marking out, plowing, covering and late cultivation; a pair of 6-inch shield hoes and three all-steel patent cultivator teeth; also a set of two rakes, just the thing for preparing ground for the seed drills. A practical leaf-guard holds up the plants while thorough work is being done underneath; the frame changes in height, and the wheel may be attached to the other side of the

NO. 17 SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW. Price, \$5.00.

This tool is identical with No. 16, but has only a pair of 6-inch hoes, a plow, and a set of cultivator teeth—an outfit sufficient for most garden work. The other attachments can be added at any time.

NO. 17½ SINGLE WHEEL HOE AND CULTIVATOR. Price, \$4.50.

This machine is similar to No. 17, except it has no plow, but it has a leaf lifter. Thousands of them are sold annually for cultivating sugar beets and onions.

NO. 18 SINGLE WHEEL HOE. Price, \$3.50.

This tool has the same frame and handles as No. 16, but has one pair of 6-inch hoes only—the tools that are most constantly useful throughout the season. All the other tools can be added as needed.

NO. 38 "PLANET JR." SINGLE WHEEL DISK HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.

Price, complete, \$7.00.

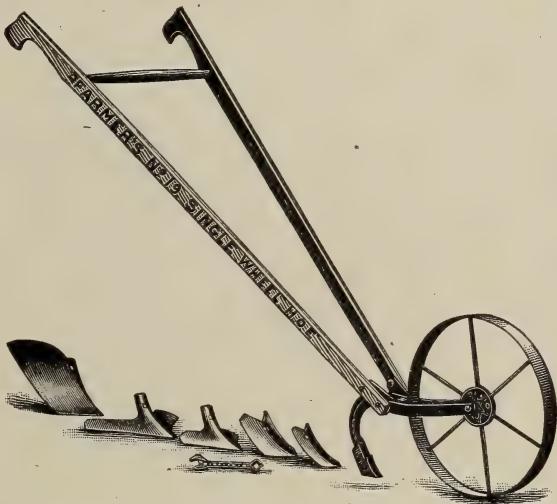
This new 1908 tool is sure to prove popular in all sections. The sets of Discs and Cultivator Teeth are the same as furnished with No. 14 Disc Hoe and the Plow is identical with that furnished with our Single Wheel Hoes.

NO. 19 SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR AND PLOW.

This new and attractive implement is designed for the Farmer's garden work, though it offers to everyone with either field or garden a cheap and effective tool for all hand wheel hoe operations.

The wheel is high and is made with stiff steel rim and spokes, and a combination steel and malleable iron hub. The wheel arms are steel and the frame of the tool is attached adjustably to the wheel arms, so that the height of the handles may be readily changed to suit man or boy.

The standard is slotted to make regulation of depth easy and by means of an adjustable malleable filling piece, the same standard is made to carry perfectly all the steels that come with the machine. Price, \$3.75.

**THE "FIRE-FLY" GARDEN PLOW.** Price, \$2.35.

This tool is most useful in small gardens, opening furrows for manure or seeds, and covering them quickly. Chicken-raisers will find it very useful in plowing up the scratching yards. The moldboard is of tempered and polished steel; the depth is quickly changed.

"PLANET JR." TWELVE-TOOTH HARROW AND CULTIVATOR.

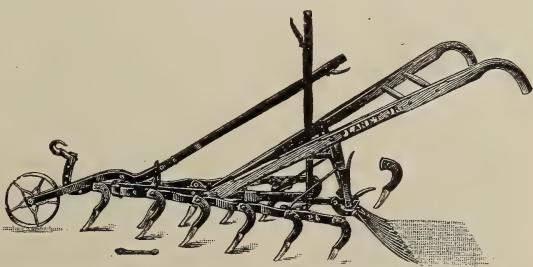
Price, Plain, \$6.20.

Price, with Wheel, \$7.40.

Price, Complete, \$9.00

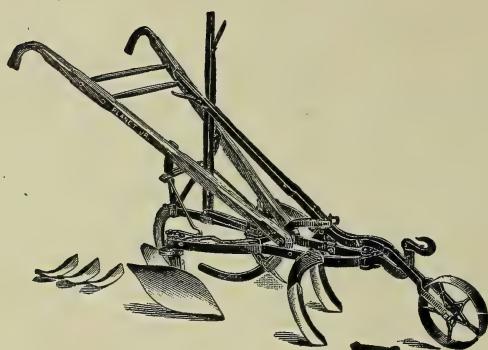
This tool has rapidly grown into favor with farmers, market gardeners and strawberry growers. It has a high frame and the chisel-shaped teeth cut an inch wide each. It may be set with teeth trailing.

The foot lever pulverizer is a capital addition for preparing ground for the seed drill or for plant setting. Hand levers regulate both width and depth while in motion; it contracts to 12 inches, and may be further reduced in width by taking off the outside teeth; it expands to 32 inches. It cultivates deep without throwing earth upon the plants, and the smooth, round-throated teeth turn strawberry runners without injuring them. Strawberry Runner Cutter Attachment consisting of a 10-inch flat steel disc mounted on an outrigger, extra. Price, \$1.85.



"PLANET JR." NO. 8 HORSE HOE.

Price, \$9.00.



Probably no other cultivating machine is so widely known as the "Planet Jr." Combined Horse Hoe and Cultivator, for it is in use throughout the civilized world. It is so strongly built as to withstand incredible strain, yet it is light and easy to handle.

The Frame is extra long and extra high, making a tool that will not clog easily.

The Stiff Steel Standards are hollow with round throats; they polish quickly and free themselves readily from obstructions, and they clasp the frame and strengthen it.

The Depth is under perfect control by a new lever wheel and patent depth regulator moved instantly in unison by a single lever, making exact work, steadyng the machine and relieving the operator.

The Expander is an entirely new pattern, superior to all other forms; exceedingly strong, simple, accurate and positive in all positions.

The Handle and Braces are also new, and the most effective and stiffest combination known, at once making the tool rigid, yet allowing every adjustment of handles in height and sidewise.

The Reversible Side Hoes, patented, are an important part of the implement. As shown in the cut, they act as plows or hillers, but when turned end for end, the tool becomes a genuine horse hoe, working so shallow and so close, without injury to the roots, that an immense amount of hard labor is saved.

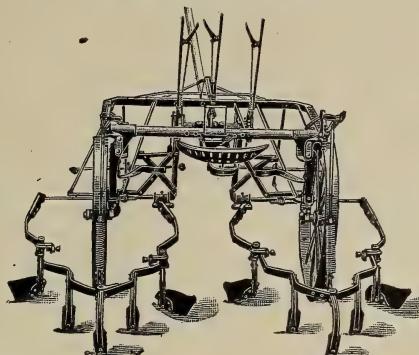
Every part is perfected to make the tool acceptable to the intelligent farmer, who knows the best is always the cheapest.

"PLANET JR." NO. 7 HORSE HOE.

Same as No. 8, but without the Depth Regulator. Price, \$8.50.

The No. 9 is similar to the No. 8 Horse Hoe, but it has a plain wheel instead of one operating by a convenient lever. It has the same standards and teeth, and is made in other respects like the popular No. 8. It is strong and serviceable and will give full satisfaction. Price, \$7.75.

NO. 72 PIVOT WHEEL RIDING CULTIVATOR, PLOW, FURROWER AND RIDGER.
Price, Complete, \$50.00.



This machine has jumped quickly into public favor, because of its superiority to other Riding Cultivators. It has hollow steel shanks, long steel gangs, adjustable seat, lever depth regulation, spring tension, improved plant guards and double-tree, pivot wheels with broad tires, steel hub and removable box with dust caps. The teeth adjust for depth, width and angle. The wheels close to 32 inches and open to 40, and the tool cultivates all rows from 28 inches to 4 feet apart at one passage. It is comfortable to ride upon, light in weight, light in draft, simple in operation, and durable in every part. No. 71, \$45.00. No. 72, \$50.00.

CONKEY'S POULTRY REMEDIES.

are recognized as STANDARD in every civilized country of the world. They comprise a specific remedy for each curable disease of the poultry yard and represent the study and research of years. They are absolutely guaranteed to please the consumer, and his money will be cheerfully refunded should they fail in any manner.



CONKEY'S ROUP CURE—Conquers this most malignant disease of the yard and restores the useless fowls to health and profit. Roup begins with a cold, followed by sneezing, wheezing, discharge from the nostrils and eyes which thickens and gives forth an offensive odor. Just a thimbleful in the drinking water, and the feverish fowls take their own medicine and cure themselves. Prices, 50c and \$1.00, postpaid.

CONKEY'S BRONCHITIS REMEDY—This disease is often mistaken for Roup. It is entirely distinct and from a different cause. Distinct symptoms are whistling in breathing, without discharge from eyes and nostrils. This will cure it quickly. Price, 50c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S CHOLERA REMEDY—Is a positively guaranteed cure for Indigestion, Bowel Trouble, Diarrhoea, Dysentery, and Sour Crop, usually called Cholera. It is given in their drinking water when fever makes them drink—not in their food when they cannot eat. Leading poultrymen claim that this is the best remedy ever made for the purpose. Price, 25c and 50c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S GAPE REMEDY—Gapes is the most annoying disease that we have to contend with and poultrymen have discovered that this is the most efficient remedy yet discovered. It kills the gape worm, tones the bird, and gets him back into proper shape the quickest of any known remedy. Price, 60c postpaid.

CONKEY'S POULTRY LAXATIVE—Takes the place of Castor Oil, Epsom Salts, Aloes, etc., recommended by some and denounced by others. This is excellent and dependable. It is a cathartic also if given in larger doses. Price, 25c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S LIMBER NECK REMEDY—You should keep this remedy on hand for Limber Neck is fatal if not attended to at once. It is a ptomaine poisoning, generally caused by eating maggots or putrid flesh. It is easily cured in early stages with this excellent remedy. Price, 55c, postpaid.



CONKEY'S CHICKEN POX REMEDY—Chicken Pox is known by various names. It is often called Sore Head, Pian, Warts and Pigeon Pox. This remedy is a combination salve and powder (in same package) and is a very effective cure. The disease gives way after one or two treatments, and the fowls are restored to perfect condition. Price, 55c, postpaid.

CONKEY'S SCALY LEG REMEDY—The scaly leg parasite, burroughing under the scales of the feet and legs, puts the fowls in a miserable condition and destroys their value. This remedy, a wash and ointment in the same package, cures them quickly. It is also an elegant dressing for the legs of show birds. Price, 55c postpaid.

CONKEY'S RHEUMATIC REMEDY—Rheumatism in fowls is much the same as in human beings and this is an elegant remedy for either. An internal remedy and a liniment comes in same package. Price 55c, postpaid.

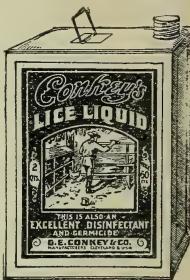
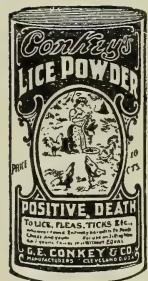
CONKEY'S HEALING SALVE—Good for fowls, man or beast. An antiseptic salve of great curative properties that no one should be without. Price, 50c postpaid.

CONKEY'S POULTRY TONIC—For birds run down, off feed, and out of condition. This is a valuable health restorer and is especially valuable at moulting time. Price, 30c postpaid.

CONKEY'S LAYING TONIC—This article actually promotes egg production without injuring or straining the fowl in the least. It is not a food which you can buy cheaper at home; it is a potent, but harmless, medicine which induces the perfect assimilation of the food, keeps the egg producing organs in a perfectly natural state, and promotes egg laying and the necessary health to accomplish it, at one and the same time. It is not a stimulant, but a natural tonic which keeps the vigor of the fowl normal under the strain of record egg laying. Prices, 1½ lbs. 50c, 3¼ lbs. 75c; 7 lbs. \$1.50, 25-lb. pail \$3.25, express or freight prepaid.



CONKEY'S LICE POWDER—This is a new powder, discovered since January, 1907. It is perfectly harmless to the fowl and kills the lice dead on the spot. They do not drop off, crawl away, and revive, but they are wiped out entirely. It is the greatest lice powder ever manufactured. Prices, 5-oz. pkg. 10c; 15-oz. pkg. 25c; 48-oz. pkg. 50c; 100-oz. pkg. \$1.00. Add 1c per ounce for postage or expressage extra.



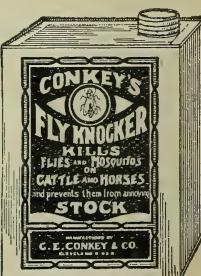
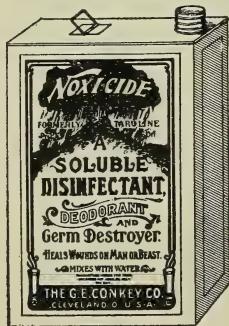
CONKEY'S HEAD LICE OINTMENT—This destroys the great head louse and saves thousands of little chicks annually. It has an agreeable odor, is perfectly harmless to the chick, and kills the head louse the moment it touches him. Prices, 1-oz. box (good for 100 applications) 10c; 3-oz. box 25c; postpaid.

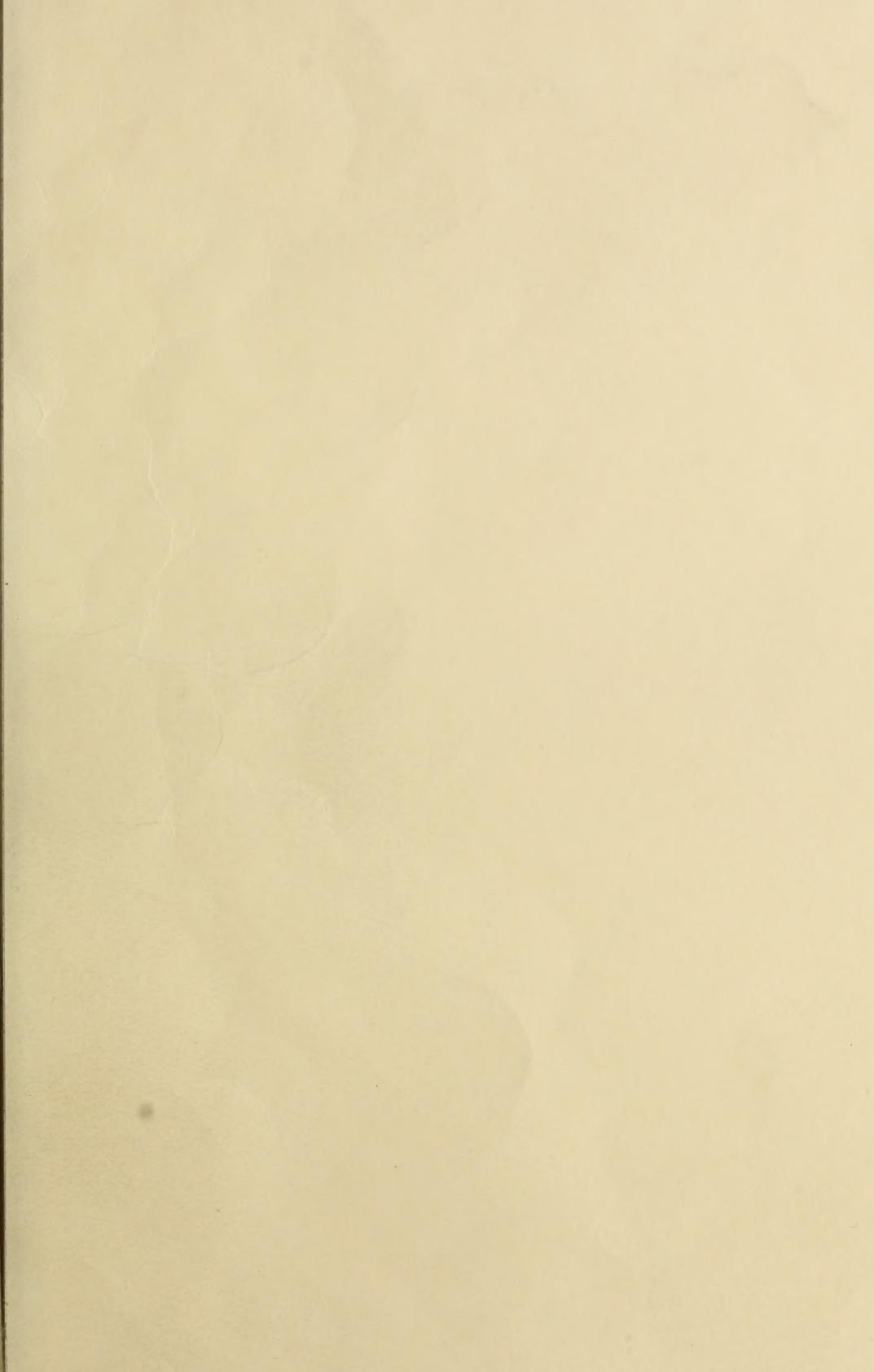
CONKEY'S NOX-I-CIDE—The greatest Germ Destroyer and Disinfectant known. It kills all disease germs and removes all noxious conditions. It is an antiseptic purifier and healer, and means health, luxury, peace, and safety in your home, stables and poultry houses. Send for Special Booklet. It will surprise and interest you. Prices, 1 pt. 35c; 1 qt. 60c; 2 qts. 90c; 1 gal. \$1.50; 5 gals. (jacketed) \$6.50; 10 gals. (jacketed) \$11.50. Expressage extra.

CONKEY'S FLY KNOCKER—Means peace to the stock. It kills every fly it hits and drives the rest away. Clears the stables, porch, summer house and camp. It keeps your stock in condition and frees them of the torment of insects. Prices, 1 qt. 35c; 2 qts. 60c; 1 gal. \$1.00. Expressage extra.

CONKEY'S SULPHUR CANDLES—Four ounces in each and burn for one hour. Have the protecting basins. Moisten the air before burning and they will neutralize all germ infection. Prices, each 10c; 3 for 25c; \$1.00 per doz. By mail, 5c extra to cover postage. Express extra.

A stock of these remedies on hand will be the best insurance against loss!





POULTRY SUPPLIES



POULTRY FOODS.

	Per 100
Oyster Shell, Digester and Shell Former	\$.75
Complete Grits, Digester and Tonic85
Bone Meal, Digester and Shell Former	2.25
Digester Tankage, Digester and Shell Former	2.50
Meat Meal, Flesh Grower and Egg Producer	2.50
Ideal Poultry Food, Flesh Grower and Egg Producer	2.75
Blood Meal, for Calves, Prevents Scours	3.25
Blood Flour, for Calves, Prevents Scours	4.00

SPECIAL.

MISSOURI Poultry Food.

A Combined Chick and Chicken food, composed of wheat, kaffir corn and other ingredients, altogether constituting a well balanced poultry ration. None better; try it and be convinced; per 100 lbs., \$1.50.

OYSTER SHELL AND BONE.

For the safe and profitable handling of eggs, a good Shell is indispensable, and one that Biddy cannot furnish without proper food.

Oyster Shell and Bone furnishes this in the most available, as well as in the cheapest form, and in addition is a promoter of good health.

Our Oyster Shell is dried by a hot air process, which retains all the desirable qualities, and is then crushed to the proper size to be most readily available, after which it is screened so that there may be no waste.

COMPLETE GRIT.

A digester is as necessary to the health of a fowl as food, and it must first be hard so that it may remain rough under the contraction and relaxation of the gizzard, and it should be light colored as this attracts the eye of the fowl, and causes it to be eaten greedily.

A Grit that contains medicinal qualities such as Iron, Magnesia and Sulphur, is especially valuable because it tones up the system and purifies the blood. These features are all strongly marked in our Complete Grit, and we offer it as an unexcelled article for this purpose.

IMPORTANT—READ THIS!

We supply with this catalogue, a special envelope, in which you may enclose your order and money, and mail by a Registered Letter. Money Order, Express Money Order or Bank Draft need not be registered. Postage stamps taken the same as money in any amount.

NOTICE REGARDING POSTAGE

We deliver all **Garden Seeds** in packet, oz., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 1 lb., 4 lbs., etc., free by mail at prices quoted. For all Grass Seeds quoted on pages 44-54, 8c per lb.; on all Beans, Peas and Sweet Corn, 15c per qt.; and on Onion Sets, 10c per qt., to be added if wanted by mail.

When goods are sent in large quantities by freight or express, the purchaser pays the transportation charges.

The mail is very reliable and many people have learned that they can obtain their supplies hundreds of miles away to better advantage than at their home stores.

In no other line of goods is this more true than with Seeds and in no other line does there exist such peculiarly important reasons for doing so. It may be all right to purchase nails, etc., at your store, but all wrong to risk it for living, vital, vigorous, true-to-name Seeds.

Every postoffice is a branch store, where you can buy Missouri Seed Co.'s seeds, and if on a Rural Mail Route, Uncle Sam will bring them right to your door.

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1 PKT. PANST, (INTERNATIONAL MIX) 10c.

1 PKT. SWEET PEAS, (Exford's Hybrids Mix) 10c.

1 OZ. NASTURTIUM, (TOM THUMB MIX) 15c.

CATALOG PRICE, 35c.

COLLECTION PRICE. 25C.